THE UNION PACIFIC COAL COMPANY

EMPLOYES' MAGAZINE

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DECEMBER, 1937

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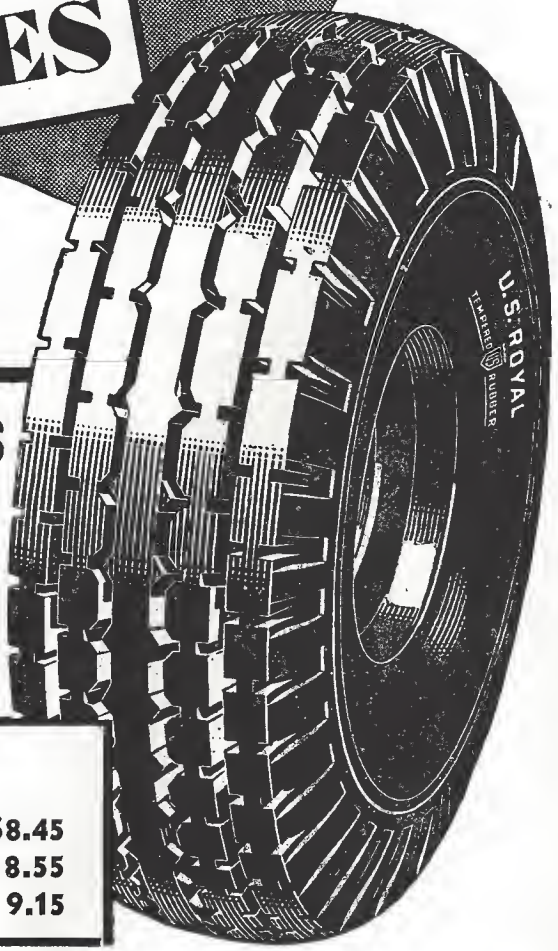

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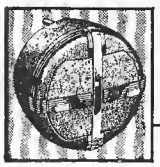

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EMPLOYES' MAGAZINE

THE UNION PACIFIC COAL COMPANY

VOLUME 14 | DECEMBER, 1937 | NUMBER 12

Women Workers in British Coal Mines

The British Parliament passed, effective March 1, 1843, what was known as the "Lord Ashley Act," prohibiting the working of women and girls underground in coal mines. This Act also excluded boys under ten years of age working underground. In 1837, the Scottish coal miners organized an Association, among other things, for the exclusion of women from working below ground. The conditions that led up to the Lord Ashley Act, the work of a wealthy humanitarian gentleman over a period of forty years, is set forth below:

"Inquiry into the Condition of Those Women Who Carry Coals Under Ground in Scotland, Known by the Name of Bearers"

FROM an old volume, "A General View of the Coal Trade of Scotland," by Robert Bald, Civil Engineer, published in Edinburgh, 1808.

"Having, in the preceding investigation, endeavoured to point out those schemes which appear most likely to contribute to the comfort of individuals, the advancement of our agriculture and manufactures, and the good of the State, we coneeive it proper to bring into view the condition of a class in the community, intimately connected with the coal-trade, who endure a slavery scarcely tolerated in the ages of darkness and of barbarism. The class alluded to is that of the women who carry coals under ground, in Scotland,—known by the name of Bearers.

"At present there are four modes practised in Scotland, for transporting of coals from the wall-face to the hill.

"The first, most approved of, and most liberal plan, is to draw the basket of coals from the wall-face to the pit bottom, by means of horses, from whence it is drawn to the hill by machinery. This is practicable in all seams of coal high enough to admit horses, or where height can easily be gained by cutting up part of the pavement, or taking down the roof.

"The next method resorted to, when sufficient height cannot be obtained at an easy rate, is to draw the coals in small wheel carriages, by men, women or boys hired for the purpose, or by the collier himself, as practised in the west country.

"In the third mode, the coals are carried by women, known by the name of Bearers, who transport them from the wall-face to the pit bottom, from whence they are drawn by machinery to the hill.

"The fourth and last mode is the most severe and slavish; for the women are not only employed to carry the coals from the wall-face to the pit bottom, but also to ascend with them to the hill; no doubt this was the practice in the very early periods of collieries, and it is only wonderful, that such a custom should remain to the present day, in the midst of all our refinements.

"This latter mode is unknown in England, and is abolished in the neighbourhood of Glasgow. Seams of coal are there wrought of every thickness; so that no argument can be brought in support of it as a system which is indispensably requisite, in any circumstances.

"It is, however, a certain fact, that severe and laborious as this employment is, still there are young women to be found, who, from early habits, have no particular aversion to the work, and who are as cheerful and light in heart as the gayest of the fair sex; and as they have it in their power to betake themselves to other work if they choose, the carrying of coals is a matter of free choice; and therefore, no blame can be particularly attached to the coal-master. Yet, still it must, even in the most favourable point of view, be looked upon as a very bad, old and disgraceful custom.

"But, as married women are also as much engaged in this servitude as the young, it is in this instance that the practice is absolutely injurious and bad, even although they submit to it without repining.

"With respect to the labour attending all colliery operations, it is in vain to speak of Utopian schemes of ease and refinement; it is

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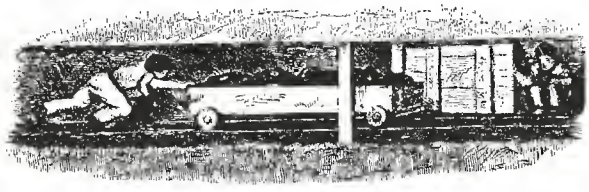
a labour which requires severe bodily exertion, and the sweat of the brow, more than almost any other operation. While this falls to the lot of the men, there is nothing wrong, as it is not particularly prejudicial to their health; but the case is far different with the women.

"Let us now take a view of this system, the severity of the labour, and the consequences.

"In those collieries where this mode is in practice, the collier leaves his house for the pit about eleven o'clock at night, (attended by his sons, if he has any sufficiently old), when the rest of mankind are retiring to rest. Their first work is to prepare coals, by hewing them down from the wall. In about three hours after, his wife, (attended by her daughters, if she has any sufficiently grown), sets out for the pit, having previously wrapped her infant child in a blanket, and left it to the care of an old woman, who, for a small gratuity, keeps three or four children at a time, and who, in their mothers' absence, feeds them with ale or whisky mixed with water. The children who are a little more advanced, are left to the care of a neighbour; and under such treatment, it is surprising that they ever grow up or thrive.

"The mother having thus disposed of her younger children, descends the pit with her older daughters, when each, having a basket of a suitable form, lays it down, and into it the large coals are rolled; and such is the weight carried, that it frequently takes two men to lift the burden upon their backs; the girls are loaded according to their strength. The mother sets out first, carrying a lighted candle in her teeth; the girls follow, and in this manner they proceed to the pit bottom, and with weary steps and slow, ascend the stairs, halting occasionally to draw breath, till they arrive at the hill or pit top, where the coals are laid down for sale; and in this manner they go for eight or ten hours almost without resting. It is no uncommon thing to see



Child Moving a Coal Truck. "Hurriers" in a Lancashire Coal Pit in the Forties. Coal 16 to 20 Inches High.

them, when ascending the pit, weeping most bitterly, from the excessive severity of the labour; but the instant they have laid down their burden on the hill, they resume their cheerfulness, and return down the pit singing.

"The execution of work performed by a stout woman in this way is beyond conception. For instance, we have seen a woman, during the space of time above mentioned, take on a load of at least 170 lbs. avoirdupois, travel with this 150 yards up the slope of the coal below ground, ascend a pit by stairs 117 feet, and travel upon the hill 20 yards more to where the coals are laid down. All this she will perform no less than twenty-four times as a day's work.

"The amount of work performed is as follows:

"Travelling up the slope of the coal loaded, ...	150 yards.
"Returning with the empty basket, ...,	150
"Ascending the pit loaded, ...	39
"Descending with the empty basket, ...	39
"Travelling on the hill loaded,.	20
"Returning with the empty basket, ...	20

"These distances, multiplied by the number of times the journey is performed, give the following result:

"Travelled in a horizontal direction above and below ground loaded, ...4080	yards.
"Travelled with the empty basket, ...4080	
"Ascent of the stair loaded.... 936	
"Descent with the empty basket, 936	
10032	
"Of which the loaded distance is, ... 5016	
"And the unloaded, ... 5016	

"Those who are versed in the effective strength of men, will be able to calculate how many yards of horizontal distance are equal to the perpendicular ascent. It is presumed the proportion would be comparatively great, when we consider that the weight of the body must be added to the weight carried.

"The weight of coals thus brought to the pit top by a woman in a day, amounts to 4080 pounds, or above thirty-six hundred-weight English, and there have been frequent instances of two tons being carried.

"*The wages paid them for this work, are eightpence per day!—a circumstance as surprising almost as the work performed.*

"To many who read this account of work, the amount of it will not be very obvious, because the depth of the pit and slope of the coal, compared with the same horizontal distance above ground, appear no very great matter.

"But in order to bring the amount of this work to a standard or scale by which it may be compared, we shall take for example, a well known and familiar object, the steeple of St. Giles's, Edinburgh, the height of which is 161 feet from the street to the weathercock.

A typical accident to a girl carrier in an East Scotland mine in the Forties.

"The depth of the pit is, as stated, 117 feet

"Perpendicular rise of the slope of the coal .. 36

153

"Now, let us suppose, that a scale-stair were carried up from the base of the steeple to this height, which is within eight feet of the weather-cock, and a platform made there, and that thirty-six hundred-weight of coals were laid down at the distance of 150 yards from the base,—a coal-bearer would make twenty-four journies to this great height, and lay down upon the platform the whole quantity of coals, or even two tons, upon an extra exertion.

"This she would perform, not as the mere effort of a day, after long training, like our celebrated pedestrians, but she would perform the same work, five days each week, and that not for a week, a month or an year, but for years together.

"Astonishing as the feats are which have been performed by pedestrians for high betts, the palms must be yielded to the coal-bearer; for it is certain, if one of them had the prospect of gaining five guineas, by making a great exertion for one day, the work she would perform would far exceed all that is stated.

"There have been instances of their carrying three hundred-weight at once, and of ascending the slope of a coal and pit, equal to 222 feet, which is sixty-one feet higher than St. Giles's steeple; but the particular instance before stated, fell under the observation of the writer.

"In short, the height ascended by them, when loaded, is equal to more than four times that of Arthur's Seat above the level of the sea, or to the height of Benlawers in Perthshire, above the level of Loch Tay, the total ascent being 3672 feet.

"In those pits which are so deep as to prevent the women from carrying the coals to the hill, the distance from which they bring the coals to the pit bottom may be stated at 280 yards.

"This journey they will perform thirty times with the weight above mentioned, in the space of ten hours; so that the journey performed each day, is as follows:

"Journey when loaded,.....8400 yards.
"Ditto, with the empty basket,..8400

16800

"Perpendicular ascent of the slope of the coal,..... 700

"From this view of the work performed by bearers in Scotland, some faint idea may be formed of the slavery and severity of the toil, particularly when it is considered that they are entered to this work when seven years of age, and frequently continue till they are upwards of fifty, or even sixty years old.

"The total quantity of coals thus carried by women in one year must be very great, as the quantity in one small county alone, amounted, a few years ago, to no less than 100,000 tons.

"The collier, with his wife and children, having performed their daily task, return home, where no comfort awaits them; their clothes are frequently soaked with water, and covered with mud; their shoes are very bad as scarcely to deserve the name. In this situation they are exposed to all the rigours of winter, the cold frequently freezing their clothes.

"On getting home, all is cheerless and devoid of comfort; the fire is generally out, the culinary utensils dirty and unprepared, and the mother naturally first seeks after her infant child, which she nurses even before her pit clothes are thrown off.

"From this incessant labour of the wife, the children are sadly neglected, and all those domestic concerns disregarded, which contribute to render the life of the labourer comfortable and happy. It is presumed, that it is from this habit of life that infectious diseases make in general greater havock among the children of colliers than among those of any other class of labourers, so much so, that we have seen the number of deaths in one year exceed the number of births. Enter their houses; these will afford ample demonstration of all that is adduced.

"This habit of life is also the cause of the money which they earn being spent, without economy; hence they are always in want. No doubt, there are many exceptions to the contrary; but the case now brought forward is too frequently to be found.

"How different is the state of matters, where horses are substituted for women, and when the wife of the collier remains at home.

"The husband, when he returns from his hard labour, with his sons, finds a comfortable house, a blazing fire, and his breakfast ready in an instant, which cheer his heart, and make him forget all the severities of toil; while his wife, by her industry, enables him to procure

A woman hitched to a coal sled with leather harness in Great Britain's coal mines in the Forties.

good clothes and furniture, which constitute the chief riches of this class of the community. A chest of mahogany drawers, and an eight-day clock, with a mahogany case, are the great objects of their ambition; and when the latter is brought home, all their relations and neighbours are invited upon the occasion, when a feast is given, and the whole night spent in jovial mirth.

"The sentiment of the Poet most aptly applies here, and with peculiar force:—

" 'Let not ambition mock their *useful toil*,
Their *homely joys* nor *destiny obscure*,
Nor grandeur hear, with a disdainful smile,
The short and simple annals of the poor.'

"The desire they have of procuring such articles as above stated, is a great mean of preventing their money being spent in alehouses, and therefore deserves every praise and encouragement.

"It frequently happens, that the mother of a family continues to bear coals even to within two days or twelve hours of her inlying. The mere mentioning of this circumstance is quite enough to any person of the least knowledge or reflection, without particularizing any of the consequences.

"Besides the wives and daughters of the colliers, there is another class of women attached to some colliers, termed Framed Bearers, or, more properly, Fremit Bearers, that is, women who are nowise related to those who employ them. These are at the disposal of the oversman below ground, and he appoints them to carry coals for any person he thinks proper, so that they sometimes have a new master every day: this is slavery complete; and when an unrelenting collier takes an illnatured fit, he oppresses the bearer with such heavy loads of coal, as are enough to break, not only the spirit, but the back of any human being.

"That the women are fully sensible, and feel the severity of their labour, is but too evident, especially to all who have been accustomed to travel below ground. One case, for example, we shall mention, which occurred.

"In surveying the workings of an extensive colliery below ground, a married woman came forward, groaning under an excessive weight of coals, trembling in every nerve, and almost unable to keep her knees from sinking under her. On coming up, she said in a most plaintive and melancholy voice: 'O Sir, this is 'sore, sore work. I wish to God that the first woman who tried to bear coals had broke her back, and none would have tried it again.'

"Under such circumstances, who would not feel for their misfortunes, and make every exertion for their relief, in that circle where their influence extends, however limited that circle may be? The mentioning of a few of the circumstances attending this system to the proprietor of an extensive colliery, was the instant means of relieving a number of those women from this terrible slavery,—from this worse than Egyptian bondage.

"It is to be hoped, that in a few years the bearing of coals in Scotland will cease to be known. To change the whole system of a colliery at once, would be almost impossible, and highly detrimental to all concerned.

"Common prudence suggests, that the change be gradually made, and more particularly as a work which is fitted or established for bearers, requires a new arrangement to fit it for horses. But it is needless to state all the particulars here, excepting that a horse cannot pull up the rise of a coal to a pit bottom, on account of the great acclivity, being about one yard in five; whereas a cart-road, which has a rise of one yard in twenty, is reckoned steep. A bearer, when loaded, chooses rather to go up the acclivity than go down.

"We are apt to declaim against the conduct of the colliers, which is no doubt frequently very cross and troublesome; but what can we expect from men whose wives are kept in such a degraded state? Would mankind in general be any better under similar circumstances? We must not look for miracles. The woman who bears the coals has right to say as much about the price of labour as the husband. Is it any wonder, then, that the combinations they sometimes form are strong? Do we not all acknowledge the very high and extensive influence of women in society? Do we not pay them a ready tribute? Let the condition of this class of women be bettered, and most undoubtedly the best consequences will follow.

"There are particular situations and circumstances, where bearers may for a few years still be necessary, that is, there may be collieries, where, if the system were at once abandoned, the colliery would cease to be wrought, or at least would be wrought to great disadvantage; as, for instance, in the edge-seams near Edinburgh, where it will require both genius, and a strong and persevering exertion to alter the system; but there is no doubt as to its practicability. The metallic veins are nearly per-

pendicular; but we have never seen any bearers employed in them. If the present plans were instantly changed, a loss would ensue not only to the individual, but to the public. In such cases, young women are to be found, who, from early habit, will cheerfully submit to the drudgery; but the married women ought, for a thousand reasons, to be relieved from the bondage. The strongest arguments could be brought forward on this point, but we deem it unnecessary.

"Having thus endeavoured to bring into view the state and condition of a class of women in society, whose peculiar situation is but little known to the world, or even to those in whose service they are, it must be remarked that the picture is not placed in too strong a light, considering the darkness of the shades by which it has been obscured. To enter into a more minute detail of the sufferings they undergo, would be a very unpleasant task.

"But to sum up all, the system is severe, slavish, and oppressive in the highest degree, and renders their life the most weary of all the pilgrimages of mankind through this journey of life.

"If what has been stated shall tend in the least degree to meliorate their condition, it will be a pleasant reflection to think that some little service has been done to society. And I trust, that the day is not very distant, when the system of bearing coals will be only talked of as a very bad old custom, and when we will blush to hear that such slavery existed in Scotland in the nineteenth century!"

Women with coal laden creels in British mines in the Forties.

Run of the Mine

The Railroads Must Have More Revenue

THE railroads of the United States are in need of revenue if general bankruptcy is to be averted. As a matter of fact, ninety-six railroad companies are now in the hands of receivers or trustees and are being operated under the supervision of the courts. These companies operate 71,386 miles of railway line or 28.1 per cent of the total railway mileage of the nation. Please note that this is the largest percentage of mileage ever in the hands of the courts at any one time in the history of American railroads. The railroads passed through three wars, and the panics of 1873 and 1907 in better shape than they are today.

Who and what is to blame for this condition? Rarely does anyone now attempt to criticize the operation of the railroads. No other transportation medium approaches the railroads in character of operation expressed in service, speed, dependability—and safety. A man, woman or child, is safer on a railway train than in their own homes, and when properties, either railways or mines, are operated safely they are well operated.

What has happened to the railroads since 1932? Let us examine the record.

Wages have gone up 18 per cent.
Taxes have increased 25 per cent.
Material has gone up 40 per cent.

Expressed in figures the above increases approximate as follows:

Increased cost per year, resulting directly from operation of new laws:		
Unemployment compensation tax	$58,453,000	
Railroad Retirement Act tax	52,584,000	$111,037,000
Increased cost per year, resulting from rise in prices of:		
Materials and supplies other than fuel....	$197,154,000	
Fuel	78,170.000	$275,324,000
Increased cost per year resulting from restoration in 1935 of 10% wage deduction agreed to in 1932.....		$174,961,000
Increased cost per year of labor resulting from wage agreement following mediation under the Railroad Labor Act by National Mediation Board, 1937:		
Non-transportation employes	$95,697,000	

Train and engine forces	38,221,000	$133,918,000
Total increases per year		$695,240,000
Less saving due to transfer of voluntary railroad pensions under Railroad Retirement Act		30,451,000
Total net increase per year		$664,789,000

In the same four years in which costs went up $664,789,000 per year, freight and passenger rates have gone down, until in 1937, shippers and travelers are paying on an annual basis $464,000,000 less than they would be paying if the railroads received the 1932 rates per ton of freight moved one mile and carrying a passenger one mile. Let us go back a few years and see what has happened to freight and passenger rates.

AVERAGE REVENUE PER TON-MILE AND PER PASSENGER-MILE
Railways of Class I in the United States

Year	Average revenue per ton-mile of freight	Average revenue per passenger-mile
	(cents)	(cents)
1921	1.275	3.086
1922	1.177	3.027
1923	1.116	3.018
1924	1.116	2.978
1925	1.097	2.938
1926	1.081	2.936
1927	1.080	2.896
1928	1.081	2.850
1929	1.076	2.808
1930	1.063	2.717
1931	1.051	2.513
1932	1.046	2.219
1933	0.999	2.013
1934	0.978	1.918
1935	0.988	1.935
1936	0.974	1.838
6 months 1937	0.936	1.813
Estimated average, with proposed increases in effect.	1.070	1.990

The public have a definite interest in the railroads. They are in the heaviest tax paying class, paying out for taxes in 1936, $319,752,721. Incidentally, but $169,829,290 was paid out to stockholders, in 1936, much of the railroad stock of the nation held by widows, orphans, trust funds of colleges and other similar institutions. For each dollar in dividends paid out in 1936, $1.88 was paid out for taxes. Some people say with regard to taxes, that "you haven't seen anything yit."

How important are the railroads to general business prosperity? Under normal conditions, they buy and consume:

23% of all the bituminous coal mined in this country;
19% of all the fuel oil produced;
17% of all our iron and steel production;
20% of all our cut of timber.

Besides these great basic commodities, railroads are heavy purchasers of goods of almost every sort —more than seventy thousand different items altogether, manufactured or produced in every state of the Union, and in almost every county. The producers and sellers of this country have, in the railroads, a *billion-dollar-a-year* customer. For that reason, alone, they, with their employes, have a real interest in seeing that railroad earnings are adequate, and that their charges shall be enough to meet the increased costs of operation with which they are confronted.

We might with advantage revert to the stock and bondholders interested in the prosperity of the railroads. We have heard much in past years of "watered" railway stocks, "watered" milk, and "sugared" mines. On Dec. 31, 1935, the total investment in road and equipment totaled $25,500,465,000, or more than seven billion dollars greater than their net capitalization. In 1935, the capital structure of all roads, excluding switching and terminal companies was:

Capital stock	$ 7,001,705,892
Funded debt (bonds)	11,340,591,537
Total Capital	$18,342,297,429

There are the two million persons who have invested directly in railroad securities, and the tens of millions who have invested indirectly through their ownership of insurance policies and savings bank deposits. Railroad bonds and other obligations represent an important part of the security behind such policies and deposits, and railroad earnings are of direct importance to them.

Do you own an insurance policy, fire, tornado, life or accident? If you do, you are an investor in the railroads. Capital stock represented in 1935 but 38 per cent of total railway capitalization, and bonds 72 per cent. Dividends on stocks may disappear and the stockholders go without their wages, but when interest and sinking funds on bonds go unpaid, then the court steps in.

The railroads propose an increase of 15 per cent in all freight rates and charges except charges for protective service to perishable freight, and except that on coal and coke, lumber, sugar, and fruits and

vegetables, the maximum increases will be as follows:

On bituminous coal and coke, the maximum increase will be 15 cents per net ton, except that where an increase of 15 cents was made in Ex Parte 115, the maximum will be 10 cents. On anthracite coal the maximum will be 25 cents per net ton. In connection with the increases on both bituminous and anthracite coal and on coke, recognized origin group differential relationships will be maintained, the proposed increase to be applied to the base group in each instance, and rates from other groups made by adding or subtracting established differentials. Rates to short-haul or non-differential territory (generally intermediate to differential territory) are to be treated individually.

On lumber, the maximum increase will be 6 cents per hundred pounds, and on sugar 6 cents per hundred pounds, but in the case of the latter the increase is to be applied to the rates which are to become effective December 15, 1937.

On fruits and vegetables the maximum increase is to be 15 cents per hundred pounds. On citrus fruits from Florida to North Atlantic ports, increased rates by all rail routes will be made to conform to I. C. C. Fourth Section Order 12129, as amended, and corresponding increases in rates on citrus fruits to destinations covered by that order will be made from California, Arizona and Texas, under Fourth Section relief.

The railroads operating in eastern territory propose to increase one-way and round-trip passenger fares in coaches from 2 to 2.5 cents per mile. Railroads operating in southern and western territory have recently made certain increases in their passenger fares and are contemplating other revisions, but do not contemplate any increases above the basis recently established by the Interstate Commerce Commission of 2 cents per mile for coach travel and 3 cents per mile for passengers in sleeping and parlor cars.

The prevailing inadequacy of railroad revenues adversely affects every shipper, all business, the whole American public. If long continued, it cannot fail to have most unfortunate effects not only upon our railroads, but upon the whole structure of business.

On the other hand, prosperous railroads, given an opportunity to earn adequate revenues, can be our most potent single influence for general business recovery and increasing employment.

The money paid to railroads for their services promptly goes into general circulation in every state and almost every county in the nation. Its effect on employment is cumulative, and not confined to the railroad industry itself. It reaches into practically all branches of agriculture and industry throughout the country.

The proposed rates and fares will not be a burden upon general commerce, but will help to insure the adequate and efficient transportation, the prosperous and progressive railroads, without which we cannot have a prosperous nation.

We trust that every employe of our companies will give thought to one of the most important problems confronting the nation and themselves. While the Bituminous Coal Commission is trying vociferously to raise the price of coal, they have seen fit to attack the efforts of the railroads to keep out of bankruptcy, to avoid reducing forces and purchases of material and supplies. The question of freight and passenger rate authorizations rests with the Interstate Commerce Commission, a body with years of creditable service behind it, one which has not as yet been called into the White House, to be told to go back and compose its petty internal rows. These distinguished gentlemen should put their own house in order before entering the domain of an older and perhaps abler sister department of the government.

The Explosion at Mulga Mine of the Woodward Iron Company, Woodward, Alabama

AT 10:45 P. M., Oct. 15th, last, an explosion of fire-damp and coal dust occurred in the Mulga Mine owned by the Woodward Iron Company, Woodward, Alabama, resulting in the death of 34 men.

From one of the most constructive mine reports we have been privileged to read, we gather the following details of the conditions that led up to the explosion, which was primarily brought about by the blocking open of a ventilating door, short-circuiting the air, allowing a volume of gas to accumulate at the face, this gas ignited when a shot firer, who possessed a first-class mine foreman's certificate of competency, attempted to light an unbonneted "Baby Wolf" key-lock flame safety lamp with a match, the dismantled lamp parts and the burned match found at the point where the explosion started.

There were 604 men employed in and about the Mulga Mine, 229 of whom were below working a night shift at the time of the explosion. The Mulga Mine is reached thru a shaft 226 feet deep, distance from the shaft bottom to the explosion area, three and one-half miles, the active workings located in the Pratt seam, 66 to 74 inches in thickness.

The mine was a difficult one to ventilate, a double inlet reversible fan, making 100,000 to 280,000

cubic feet of air per minute at 6.2 inches water-gauge and 230 R. P. M., employed for ventilation purposes. Two days previous to the explosion the fan was reported producing 192,480 cubic feet of air at 4.5 inches water-gauge, running 198 R. P. M. The fan was electrically driven, with a steam engine as an auxiliary driving unit. A second fan, with a capacity of 160,000 cubic feet per minute provided with both electric and steam drive, was located at Shaft No. 2 close by the main fan. This secondary fan was not used except for emergency purposes.

At the time of the explosion, an additional fan at No. 3 air slope was being put in to increase the air volume in the active workings and to eventually replace the present main fan. The new fan installation, when completed, would reduce the average distance of air travel nearly two miles, adding a definite measure of safety to the ventilation facilities. Other similar steps were being taken towards improved ventilation, all of which indicate that these improvements were unfortunately not completed as early as they should have been.

The coal in the Mulga Mine was shot with permissible explosives, using electric detonators and rock dust stemming, the shooting done during the shift by certificated shot firers, the mine using the key lock standard and "Baby Wolf" flame safety lamps for inspection, and Edison permissible electric cap lamps for illumination, the coal under-cut, water used on the cutter-bars to allay dust.

The mine was well rock dusted by machine to the end of the trolley wire in entries and airways, and beyond the end of the trolley wire in entries, airways, rooms and breaks-through, rock dust was applied by hand, an average of two railroad cars of rock dust, or 100 tons, reported as used monthly.

The explosion occurred thirteen feet from the face of a second parallel airway, this face 77 feet in advance of the last open breaks-through, the seam rising approximately ten per cent toward the face.

A ventilating door at the entrance of the 12 Right, off 2nd Cross Haulage, was latched open for a period estimated at 30 to 35 minutes, "shorting" a majority of air intended for the 12 Right which, by robbing this area of the necessary ventilation, permitted the methane to build up to an explosive mixture in the second inby parallel airway. This place had been freshly shot and from appearances a car of coal had been loaded. (The spotted loaded car indicated this.) The supposition is that the shot-firer had delayed his examination of this place after blasting, and left the premises to allow the powder smoke and fumes to clear; during this period the miners returned to the face and loaded the car mentioned above. When the shot-firer returned to examine the place after shooting, the igniter in his flame safety lamp did not respond quickly and he resorted to a match to light his lamp, and in doing so the open flame ignited the gas. His dismantled flame safety lamp and a burned match were found where the explosion started. This lamp was tested on the return to the surface and on the 4th turn of re-lighter handle the wick was lighted. *This shot-firer possessed a first-class mine-foreman's certificate of competency.*

Someone latched the 12 Right ventilating door open, supposedly the motorman or trip-rider as they were gathering the loaded trip, which permitted the accumulation of "fire-damp" causing the explosion. There were eight face working places in the 12 Right. The farthermost place is 350 feet from this door. *The supposition is they latched the door open to avoid stopping to open it again on their return with a loaded trip of cars to 2nd cross main haulage. We were informed that it takes 30 to 35 minutes to place empties and gather loads and return to 2nd cross main haulage. Latching the door which shorted the air and lighting a flame safety lamp with a match are the direct causes of the explosion.*

The State Mine Inspector's report sets out three distinct violations of the State Mining Law, first, the law requires flame safety lamps be locked before leaving the surface to enter the mine. Altho the lamps were of the key lock type, they were delivered to the men using same unlocked by the men on the surface.

The State Mining Law prohibits the propping or leaving open of doors; inspection developed there were as many as four posts found at doors in the explosion area with wood latches on same intended to latch doors open preventing the necessity for someone standing by to hold the doors open while the trips were passing thru.

The State Mining Laws prohibit carrying matches in the mines, altho matches and cigarettes were found in the pockets of the machine runner foreman and likewise matches and cigarettes in the pockets of the shot firer who brought about the explosion by attempting to light a safety lamp with a match. *The list of the dead embraced twenty-two married men, eleven single men and one divorced man, a total of thirty-four, leaving 19 white and 10 colored or a total of 29 orphans.*

A definite measure of laxness seemingly existed in the management of the mine by the local subordinate officials, the apparent practice of blocking trap doors open for haulage convenience, the first offense. The failure to police mine workers, including shot firers and sub-foremen against bringing tobacco and matches into the mine constituted

a second offense and it was the combination of the open door and the unlawfully carried match that provoked the explosion, leaving thirty-four dead and twenty-nine orphans.

Apparently, as is frequently the case, the management postponed extending the ventilating facilities just a little bit too long and it is also probable that the exemption from fatal accidents in this mine for a period of six and one-half years brought about a measure of over-confidence. In substance, both the management and the men took chances that should not have been taken.

It should be understood that the Woodward Iron Company have been foremost in the work of mine safety, their record a most enviable one, however, disaster too frequently follows casual violations of ventilation requirements and infraction of rules which should be observed to the utmost limit by all concerned.

As is usually the case, a marvelous job of rescue work was done by the Engineers of the United States Bureau of Mines, the State Mine Inspector's force and the management. We trust that every man employed by The Union Pacific Coal Company will read this story and profit by the unfortunate experience of the Mulga Mine management and employes.

Wild Cat Strikes

A NEWLY organized automobile labor organization at one of the automobile producing centers has again gotten out of hand with numerous and extensive sit-down strikes, the officers of the United Automobile Workers Union, including Homer Martin, President, not only protesting these unlawful strikes, but repeatedly insisting that "outlaw strikes must cease."

We have heretofore referred to the fact that great social and economic changes must maintain a due regard for the time element. In substance, where employers and employes have been working under what might be referred to as individual arrangements, it has invariably proven impossible to consolidate the various groups of employes running into tens and hundreds of thousands, under any system of centralized control within a short period. On the other hand, when labor, under honest, conscientious leadership, attempts the work of integration and consolidation with same carried on slowly and under continuous educational program, then well ordered and well disciplined labor organizations invariably emerge. Among the notable examples of this character are the various railroad enginemen and trainmen organizations, the United Mine Workers of America, the Typographical Union and others. There are two critical periods in the life of all new labor organizations, the first comes when leaders attempt to bring together tens of thousands of men, uneducated and untrained in labor organization technique to teach them the principles which underlie labor organization. During this period, all of the ambitious and insurgent souls who seek leadership, rise to the surface, their various theories of labor relations, conduct, etc., mystifying and muddling the rank and file of the workmen. Labor organizations usually come into existence when the business curve is running upward, and at that time radical and irresponsible leaders frequently overstress the possibilities of Union advance. Thereafter strife, disappointment and disillusionment invariably follow.

The second critical period arrives when business depressions appear, which they unfortunately do with recurring regularity. Then men and women are laid off because of lack of ability on the part of the producer to sell the product of labor, and again irresponsible leaders undertake to shift their responsibility for their broken promises onto the backs of the employer who is just as helpless as his employes. It takes time to make a good watch, to build a good building and even to make a moderately good farm out of an untilled field. Similarly, it takes an even greater period of time to build up, educate and discipline a few thousand men, creating from them a labor organization.

During the brief period covered by the National Recovery Act, the United Mine Workers of America were enabled to carry their background of negotiating experience into the non-union coal fields, and taking the situation as a whole the older nucleus of an experienced organization were able to successfully absorb the vast army of mine workers then unorganized, with the result, that today, the U. M. W. A. are a well ordered and well disciplined organization, obeying the instructions of their accredited officers, while maintaining a definite understanding of the marketing limitations of the coal operators.

The Wagner Act opened the door for the immediate and overnight organization of the automobile workers and due to lack of union education, discipline, and the limitations of their employers, nothing but chaos has resulted in the automobile industry. The sit-down strikes which took place during the month of November occurred at a time when a secondary business depression was in full force, warehouses and second-hand automobile sales yards maintaining a stock of machines sufficient to meet any necessary demand for a six or eight months period. President Homer Martin, who sprang, fully armed, into the labor arena from the

pulpit of a small country church has found out that even a Julius Caesar has his limitations, and that many thousands of automobile workers, whose ranks contain aspirants for Union political jobs, will not follow his advice as fully as perhaps they should. Mr. Martin's trouble today is that he over-promised the men, when he was trying to organize them, the rank and file today unhappy because of Mr. Martin's unfulfilled promises.

Our literature is filled with proverbs illustrating the theory that too much speed usually results in disaster; the tortoise won the race from the hare by eternally plodding along, eventually reaching the goal, the hare, given to bursts of speed, with subsequent naps by the roadside. For a modern example, we need only to turn to our highways where youth and middle age, drunk and sober, are indulging in too much speed, a tragic percentage of the people so traveling failing to reach their destinations unscathed. Moderation is a big word.

Sioux Falls College Honors Mr. and Mrs. Gray

ON Thursday, November fourth, last, on the occasion of the inauguration of Dr. Warren Palmer Behan as the eleventh President of Sioux Falls College, at Sioux Falls, South Dakota, the Degree of Doctor of Letters, *honoris causa*, was conferred on Harriette Flora Gray (Mrs. Carl R. Gray) and similarly the Degree of Doctor of Laws, *honoris causa*, was conferred on Mr. Carl R. Gray.

The occasion was a most felicitous one, the program throughout the Inaugural exercises, the conferring of degrees, and the subsequent dinner, carrying a high spiritual note with a definite appeal to good citizenship. The principal address by Dr. Paul Lamont Thompson, President of Shurtleff College, Alton, Illinois, whose subject was "America's Stake in the Christian College," was both eloquent and inspiring.

Some eighty colleges, universities and seminaries, sent one or more delegates to Sioux Falls to take part in the exercises, and one of the most inspirational features of the day was the singing by the college choir led by Mr. Lee Bright, Dean of Music.

Advice From Dead

THE storage battery division of the Thomas Alva Edison Industries, in West Orange, N. J., is one of the largest manufacturing plants of the entire company founded by the late inventor. Of utmost importance in manufacture of the batteries is a highly pure grade of iron imported from Sweden. A few weeks ago, according to "Pathfinder," a $40,000 shipment of the Swedish iron arrived at the factory.

To the consternation of officials, the iron was found to contain nickel, which it was believed would impair its use. Members of the operating committee met, prepared to scrap the iron and shut down the plant, perhaps for weeks, until a pure shipment could be obtained.

But the iron wasn't scrapped, the plant didn't shut down, and last week, while business went on as usual, George E. Stringfellow, general manager of the battery division, explained why. At the meeting discussing the shut-down, Stringfellow had suddenly recalled a black note-book which Edison had left before his death.

The note-book held the answers, in Edison's handwriting, to 87 questions asked by the staff on matters pertaining to battery manufacture. In 1926, Stringfellow had broached the questionnaire suggesting that Edison "continue as constultant for the . . . company after you have passed to the Great Beyond." Edison called Stringfellow "crazy," but agreed to answer the questions.

The note-book was located, and among the 87 questions was this: "If there is nickel in iron, does it adversely affect the life of the cell?" Opposite the question was Edison's scrawled answer: "No harm."

Store Rules

A LA 1854 STYLE

The rules hereunder were posted by a Detroit, Mich., store in 1854:

"The Following Rules
Will be Put in Force
at Once:

"Store must be opened promptly at 6 a. m. and remain open until 9 p. m. the year round.

"Store must be swept; counters, base shelves, and show cases dusted. Lamps trimmed, filled and chimneys cleaned; pens made; doors and windows opened; a pail of water, and a scuttle of coal must be brought in by each clerk, before breakfast if there is time to do so, and attend to customers who call.

"Store must not be opened on the Sabbath Day unless absolutely necessary and then only for a very few minutes.

"Any employee who is in the habit of smoking Spanish cigars, getting shaved at a barber shop, going to dances and other such places of amusement, will most surely give his employer reason to be suspicious of his integrity and all around honesty.

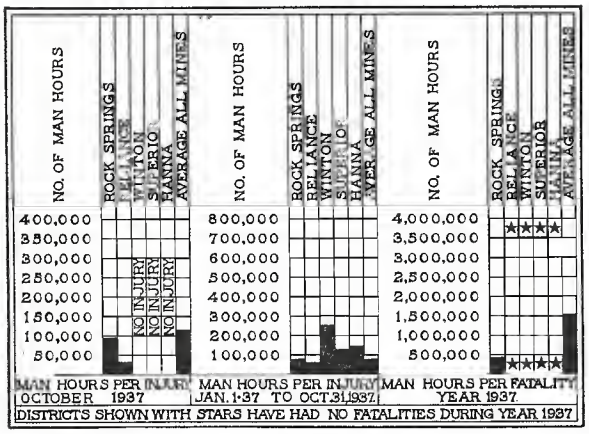
"Each employee must pay not less than $5 per year to the church and must attend Sunday-school every Sunday.

"Men employees are given one evening a week for courting purposes, and two if they go to prayer meeting regularly.

"After fourteen hours of work in the store, the leisure time must be spent in reading good literature."

» » » Make It Safe « « «

October Accident Graph



THREE injuries during October brought the total for the year to thirty, an average of three per month. This is a little better than last year but not enough to brag about when we read over the description of the accidents. There is no doubt that most of us would agree that the majority of these accidents were avoidable. Are we going to continue to have so many accidents which are so apparently avoidable? The answer should be "No."

During the month of December let us get out our "Book of Rules" and study it. There are probably a number of the rules we may have forgotten. It is well to remember that most of these rules were made as the result of someone's having been injured. Adherence to them may prevent an injury to ourself or our fellow workman. Let us make the month of December a "Study Month"—Study our rules and obey them; Study our job and how to make it safer. If we will do this in December and continue to do it throughout the year, 1938 will be a better year for safety than 1937.

COMPENSABLE INJURIES AND MAN HOURS BY MINES

OCTOBER, 1937

Place	*Man Hours*	*Injuries*	*Man Hours Per Injury*
Rock Springs No. 4..	34,538	1	34,538
Rock Springs No. 8..	40,600	0	No Injury
Rock Springs Outside	19,384	0	No Injury
Total.....	94,522	1	94,522
Reliance No. 1.....	38,360	0	No Injury
Reliance No. 7.....	11,557	1	11,557
Reliance Outside	10,724	1	10,724
Total.....	60,641	2	30,321
Winton No. 1.....	49,084	0	No Injury
Winton Outside	10,199	0	No Injury
Total.....	59,283	0	No Injury
Superior "B"	22,491	0	No Injury
Superior "C"	23,184	0	No Injury
Superior "D"	23,058	0	No Injury
Superior Outside ...	16,814	0	No Injury
Total.....	85,547	0	No Injury
Hanna No. 4.....	34,510	0	No Injury
Hanna Outside	11,424	0	No Injury
Total.....	45,934	0	No Injury
All Districts, 1937...	345,927	3	115,309
All Districts, 1936...	351,572	7	50,225

PERIOD JANUARY 1 TO OCTOBER 31, INCLUSIVE

Rock Springs No. 4..	292,152	3	97,384
Rock Springs No. 8..	370,874	8	46,359
Rock Springs Outside	178,386	0	No Injury
Total.....	841,412	11	76,492
Reliance No. 1.....	316,071	3	105,357
Reliance No. 7.....	87,066	4	21,767
Reliance Outside ...	93,114	1	93,114
Total.....	496,251	8	62,031
Winton No. 1.....	412,237	2	206,119
Winton Outside	86,548	0	No Injury
Total.....	498,785	2	249,393
Superior "B"	202,027	3	67,342
Superior "C"	211,596	2	105,798
Superior "D"x	201,166	0	No Injury
Superior Outside	155,470	1	155,470
Total.....	770,259	6	128,377
Hanna No. 4.....	313,838	3	104,613
Hanna Outside	119,690	0	No Injury
Total.....	433,528	3	144,509
All Districts, 1937	3,040,235	30	101,341
All Districts, 1936..	3,040,183	36	84,450

x—Includes man hours for Superior "E" Mine, January 1 to March 31, 1937.

Individual Safety Standings of the Various Mine Sections in the Annual Safety Contest

Period January 1 to October 31, 1937

THREE more sections left the "No Injury" column during the month of October. Each of these sections had one injury, two being underground and one on the surface. Two of the accidents happened in Reliance and one in Rock Springs. Winton, Superior and Hanna Mines had clear records for the month. We have had injuries now in 22 of the 99 sections, two of which are on the surface, one at Reliance and one at Superior. Thirty men have been injured to date this year, compared to thirty-six for last year during the same period. The comparison of man hours per injury shows 101,341 for 1937 and 84,450 for 1936. We still have two months to go. Can we end the year with as good a record as it is now? There is no doubt but what we can do it if each one will take his own job seriously and keep his mind on his work.

There are only two months left, and the men who have completed the year without an injury are eligible to participate in the drawing for the grand prize of our safety contest, a five-passenger automobile.

Is your section clear? If so, *you* help to keep it that way. If it isn't, don't get injured or cause someone else to be injured and make the record of your section worse. Remember the safety slogan, "Be Alert: Don't Get Hurt."

UNDERGROUND SECTIONS

	Section Foreman	*Mine*	*Section*	*Man Hours*	*Injuries*	*Man Hours Per Injury*
1.	Clyde Rock	Superior	C, Section 5	41,181	0	No Injury
2.	Chester McTee	Rock Springs	4, Section 9	40,565	0	No Injury
3.	Frank Hearne	Hanna	4, Section 2	38,598	0	No Injury
4.	Joe Goyen	Superior	B, Section 5	37,975	0	No Injury
5.	Ed. While	Hanna	4, Section 5	37,954	0	No Injury
6.	George Wales	Hanna	4, Section 6	37,401	0	No Injury
7.	Joe Jones	Hanna	4, Section 4	36,834	0	No Injury
8.	Ben Cook	Hanna	4, Section 3	35,952	0	No Injury
9.	R. T. Wilson	Winton	1, Section 9	34,916	0	No Injury
10.	Lester Williams	Rock Springs	4, Section 8	34,545	0	No Injury
11.	W. H. Buchanan	Reliance	1, Section 5	32,977	0	No Injury
12.	Thos. Whalen	Superior	C, Section 2	32,298	0	No Injury
13.	Roy Huber	Superior	B, Section 4	32,179	0	No Injury
14.	Robert Maxwell	Reliance	1, Section 3	31,857	0	No Injury
15.	Joe Fearn	Reliance	1, Section 6	31,542	0	No Injury
16.	Sam Gillilan	Superior	D, Section 2	30,702	0	No Injury
17.	Sylvester Tynsky	Winton	1, Section 6	30,464	0	No Injury
18.	D. K. Wilson	Reliance	1, Section 10	30,128	0	No Injury
19.	Dan Gardner	Superior	D, Section 3	29,393	0	No Injury
20.	Arthur Jeanselme	Winton	1, Section 4	29,288	0	No Injury
21.	Richard Haag	Superior	D, Section 4	29,176	0	No Injury
22.	James Reese	Rock Springs	4, Section 3	29,141	0	No Injury
23.	Wm. Benson	Reliance	1, Section 7	29,057	0	No Injury
24.	Paul Cox	Superior	D, Section 5	28,868	0	No Injury
25.	Julius Reuter	Reliance	1, Section 9	28,798	0	No Injury
26.	Anton Zupence	Rock Springs	4, Section 7	28,714	0	No Injury
27.	H. Krichbaum	Rock Springs	4, Section 2	28,651	0	No Injury
28.	Henry Bays	Superior	D, Section 6	28,497	0	No Injury
29.	W. B. Rae	Hanna	4, Section 1	27,531	0	No Injury
30.	James Hearne	Hanna	4, Section 7	27,209	0	No Injury
31.	Steve Welch	Reliance	1, Section 8	27,090	0	No Injury
32.	John Peternell	Winton	1, Section 3	27,013	0	No Injury
33.	Joe Botero	Winton	1, Section 12	26,670	0	No Injury
34.	Chas. Grosso	Reliance	1, Section 1	26,488	0	No Injury

35.	D. M. Jenkins	Winton	1,	Section	10	26,446	0	No Injury
36.	John Valco	Winton	1,	Section	11	26,425	0	No Injury
37.	Richard Arkle	Superior	B,	Section	2	26,166	0	No Injury
38.	James Whalen	Rock Springs	8,	Section	3	25,431	0	No Injury
39.	John Traeger	Rock Springs	4,	Section	1	25,221	0	No Injury
40.	George Harris	Winton	1,	Section	8	25,053	0	No Injury
41.	Steve Kauzlarich	Winton	1,	Section	13	24,990	0	No Injury
42.	A. M. Strannigan	Winton	1,	Section	14	24,962	0	No Injury
43.	Pete Marinoff	Winton	1,	Section	5	24,857	0	No Injury
44.	Andrew Spense	Winton	1,	Section	7	24,843	0	No Injury
45.	John Zupence	Rock Springs	8,	Section	2	24,675	0	No Injury
46.	Lawrence Welsh	Winton	1,	Section	2	24,626	0	No Injury
47.	Ed Overy, Sr.	Superior	B,	Section	6	24,423	0	No Injury
48.		Superior	C,	Section	3	23,919	0	No Injury
49.	Matt Marshall	Rock Springs	8,	Section	6	23,723	0	No Injury
50.	Milan Painovich	Rock Springs	8,	Section	10	23,037	0	No Injury
51.	Albert Hicks	Superior	C,	Section	7	23,037	0	No Injury
52.	John Cukale	Rock Springs	8,	Section	9	22,729	0	No Injury
53.	Ben Caine	Superior	D,	Section	7	21,371	0	No Injury
54.	Adam Flockhart	Superior	C,	Section	1	21,343	0	No Injury
55.	Andrew Young	Rock Springs	8,	Section	4	21,273	0	No Injury
56.	James Gilday	Winton	1,	Section	15	21,252	0	No Injury
57.	J. Deru	Rock Springs	8,	Section	7	21,021	0	No Injury
58.	Frank Silovich	Rock Springs	8,	Section	12	20,258	0	No Injury
59.	Nick Conzatti	Superior	D,	Seetion	1	19,306	0	No Injury
60.	Ed. Christensen	Rock Springs	8,	Section	11	18,123	0	No Injury
61.	Dave Wilde	Rock Springs	8,	Section	14	17,710	0	No Injury
62.	Harry Faddis	Reliance	1,	Section	11	16,114	0	No Injury
63.	Angus Hatt	Rock Springs	8,	Section	13	15,925	0	No Injury
64.	George Blacker	Rock Springs	8,	Section	16	14,742	0	No Injury
65.	Anthony B. Dixon	Superior	D,	Section	8	13,853	0	No Injury
66.	Thomas Rimmer	Hanna	4,	Section	10	5,922	0	No Injury
67.	Harvey Fearn	Reliance	7,	Section	4	5,033	0	No Injury
68.	R. C. Bailey	Winton	1,	Section	18	3,367	0	No Injury
69.	Thos. Edwards, Jr.	Winton	1,	Section	20	3,318	0	No Injury
70.	Homer Grove	Reliance	1,	Section	12	3,255	0	No Injury
71.	George Sprowell	Winton	1	Section	19	3,150	0	No Injury
72.	John Krppan	Winton	1	Section	16	3,045	0	No Injury
73.	James Herd	Winton	1,	Section	21	2,933	0	No Injury
74.	Roy McDonald, Jr.	Winton	1,	Section	17	2,849	0	No Injury
75.	Alfred Russell	Rock Springs	4,	Section	5	37,583	1	37,583
76.	Charles Gregory	Rock Springs	4,	Section	6	37,576	1	37,576
77.	L. Rock	Superior	C,	Section	6	37,086	1	37,086
78.	James Harrison	Hanna	4,	Section	8	36,442	1	36,442
79.	Clifford Anderson	Superior	C,	Section	4	32,732	1	32,732
80.	Sam Canestrini	Reliance	1,	Section	4	31,129	1	31,129
81.	Alfred Leslie	Superior	B,	Section	7	30,506	1	30,506
82.	Reynold Bluhm	Rock Springs	4,	Section	4	30,156	1	30,156
83.	L. F. Gordon	Superior	B,	Section	3	29,743	1	29,743
84.	R. J. Buxton	Rock Springs	8,	Section	1	59,122	2	29,561
85.	M. J. Duzik	Reliance	7,	Section	3	26,705	1	26,705
86.	Jack Reese	Reliance	7,	Section	2	24,150	1	24,150
87.	Grover Wiseman	Superior	B	Section	1	21,035	1	21,035
88.	Thos. Overy, Jr.	Rock Springs	8,	Section	15	17,605	1	17,605
89.	Robert Stewart	Reliance	7,	Section	1	31,178	2	15,589
90.	Gus Collins	Hanna	4,	Section	9	29,995	2	14,998
91.	Evan Reese	Reliance	1,	Section	2	27,636	2	13,818
92.	John Sorbie	Rock Springs	8,	Section	5	25,669	2	12,835
93.	Wilkie Henry	Winton	1,	Section	1	21,770	2	10,885
94.	Harry Marriott	Rock Springs	8,	Section	8	19,831	3	6,610

OUTSIDE SECTIONS

Section Foreman	District	Man Hours	Injuries	Man Hours Per Injury
1. Thomas Foster	Rock Springs	178,386	0	No Injury
2. E. R. Henningsen	Hanna	119,690	0	No Injury
3. R. W. Fowkes	Winton	86,548	0	No Injury
4. Port Ward	Superior	155,470	1	155,470
5. William Telck	Reliance	93,114	1	93,114
TOTAL ALL SECTIONS, 1937		3,040,235	30	101,341
TOTAL ALL SECTIONS, 1936		3,040,183	36	84,450

October Injuries

ANDREW J. BEVOLA, *Italian, age 39, car repairman, Outside Section, Reliance.* Fracture of 11th and 12th ribs on left side and laceration of scalp. Period of disability undetermined.

Andrew, with two other men, was winding the old rope off No. 1 hoist on a wooden reel outside of the hoist house as the hoistman was unwinding it off the hoist drum with power. When the rope was about off, it was necessary to take off the indicator chain to prevent stripping the threads on the screw. One of the men went inside to help the hoistman take off the chain and after they had finished, the hoistman stepped back and the suspender straps on the back of his overalls hooked over the controller. The Controller was pushed on far enough to start the hoist about half speed. This momentum was of sufficient force to pick up the reel with Bevola on it and pull it through the hoist house wall, which was made of tile. This accident could have been avoided very easily if the power had been taken off, or the brakes on the hoist had been set.

LUCAS HOWARD, *American, age 22, rope rider, Section No. 3, Reliance No. 7 Mine.* Laceration of chin and neck, abrasions and contusions of left shoulder, chest and groin and fracture of 9th rib, left side. Period of disability 43 days.

Lucas was running the main rope and was going to pull some loads out of 1 North Entry. The loads were standing back several car lengths from the slope and he decided to drop in the empty cars on the low side track and pull the loads into place. He threw the switch for the low side track and signalled the hoistman to drop the empties down. After signalling the hoistman, he apparently forgot himself and started to walk down the low side track. When he realized the trip was about upon him he jumped to the low side where the clearance was close and was squeezed between the car and the rib. This accident was avoidable—haulage men, as well as other workmen must keep their minds on their work at all times if this type of accident is to be avoided.

ELMER MAKI, *American age 23, ratchet man, Section No. 6, Rock Springs No. 4 Mine.* Fracture of 2nd, 3rd and 4th transverse processes. Period of disability 40 days.

There is a streak of boney in this section of the mine which has a tendency to stick to the top for a short time after the coal is taken out, before it loosens up. The boney extended back about a cut in this particular room where Elmer was helping the machine man cut the face. There were two safety props set at the face and they had cut over to the prop on the left hand side. The prop was knocked out and the cut was completed, but before the machine could be pulled out, some of the boney fell and hit Maki. This accident was avoidable. It is not good practice to knock out a prop without first setting another which will serve its purpose.

EVERY DAY IS SAFETY DAY

Bulletin Boards

STATEMENT SHOWING NUMBER OF CALENDAR DAYS WORKED BY THE VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS, OR MINES, SINCE THE LAST COMPENSABLE INJURY

FIGURES TO OCTOBER 31, 1937

	Underground Employes Calendar Days
Rock Springs No. 4 Mine	24
Rock Springs No. 8 Mine	59
Reliance No. 1 Mine	51
Reliance No. 7 Mine	30
Winton No. 1 Mine	60
Winton No. 3 Mine	448
Superior "B" Mine	41
Superior "C" Mine	60
Superior "D" Mine	345
Hanna No. 4 Mine	39

	Outside Employes Calendar Days
Rock Springs No. 4 Tipple	2,560
Rock Springs No. 8 Tipple	1,140
Reliance Tipple	976
Winton Tipple	2,760
Superior "B" Tipple	228
Superior "C" Tipple	3,034
Superior "D" Tipple	214
Hanna No. 4 Tipple	397

	General Outside Employes Calendar Days
Rock Springs	1,872
Reliance	30
Winton	2,357
Superior	2,629
Hanna	732

Keep Your Name Off This List

The following men, on account of their having sustained a compensable injury during the past ten months, are ineligible to participate in the awarding of the grand prize—a new five-passenger automobile—which will be awarded at the end of the year 1937.

William Batters, Rock Springs
August Gentilini, Rock Springs
Carl Good, Rock Springs
Lino Jokich, Rock Springs
J. E. Jones, Rock Springs
Elmer Maki, Rock Springs
Edwin J. Parr, Rock Springs
Ernest Roughley, Rock Springs

(Please turn to following page)

Monthly Safety Awards

SAFETY meetings for the month of October were held November 1st, 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th at Superior, Winton, Reliance, Rock Springs and Hanna, respectively. Seven mines were eligible to participate in the safety awards. Only two mines, Reliance No. 7 and Rock Springs No. 4, had injuries and were ineligible to participate. Superior "D" Mine was the only mine which drew for a suit of clothes.

The meetings were well attended, this being especially true of the Rock Springs meeting, where more than five hundred men were present. This was probably one of the largest monthly district safety meetings ever held, and Rock Springs is to be congratulated on its attendance.

In addition to safety talks concerning mining, Mr. T. H. Butler told of the purpose of the Rock Springs Safety Council, which has just been formed, and asked everyone to help in the campaign for safe driving.

Following are the winners of the cash and suit awards:

Mine	First Prize $15 Each	Second Prize $10 each	Third Prize $5 Each	Unit Foreman $10 each
Rock Springs No. 8	John Titmus	John Yenko	Anton L. Starman	R. J. Buxton
Reliance No. 1	Joe Kovach	Jas. Walsh, Jr.	Henry Nalivka	Homer Grove
Winton No. 1	Wm. Hafner	Edmund Toy	Robert Henderson	John Krppan
Superior "B"	Henry Tosolin	Geo. Zampedri	Fred Robinson	Joe Goyen
Superior "C"	Wilbert Williams	Alfonso Ray	Nels Anderson	Clyde Rock
Superior "D"	Joe Naglich	Robert Woolrich	John Adams	Dan Gardner
Hanna No. 4	Carlyle Pomeroy	Uno Lehti	W. J. Veitch	Gus Collins
Total	$105	$70	$35	$70

Suit of clothes awarded Dave R. Edwards, Superior "D" Mine.
Rock Springs No. 4 and Reliance No. 7 Mine were ineligible to participate.

Man Hours of Exposure Per Injury - Ten Months 1936 and 1937 Compared

	YEAR 1936			YEAR 1937		
Month	*For Month*	*For Period*	*Ratio*	*For Month*	*For Period*	*Ratio*
January	291,952		100.0	120,139		100.0
February	335,624	313,788	104.1	87,162	101,295	84.3
March	281,704	303,093	103.8	180,461	118,887	99.0
April	144,404	239,617	82.1	82,177	109,710	91.3
May	53,584	146,601	50.2	113,288	110,221	91.7
June	87,589	132,983	45.5	94,628	107,469	89.5
July	60,610	112,879	38.7	131,970	110,048	91.6
August	35,506	87,088	29.8	289,856	119,039	99.1
September	168,620	92,711	31.8	44,791	99,789	83.1
October	50,225	84,450	28.9	115,309	101,341	84.4

Keep Your Name Off This List

(Continued from preceding page.)

Marko Sikich, Rock Springs
Anton Starman, Rock Springs
Edward Willson, Rock Springs

Wells Anderson, Reliance
Mike Balen, Reliance
A. J. Bevola, Reliance
Lucas Howard, Reliance
Ciril Jackovich, Reliance
William McPhie, Reliance
Louie Podbevsek, Reliance
Z. A. Portwood, Reliance

Tony Morino, Winton
Stewart Tait, Winton

Gus Ambus, Superior
Angelo Angeli, Superior
George Bender, Superior
Frank Buchanan, Superior
W. J. Norvell, Superior
John Pilch, Sr., Superior

Robert Cummings, Hanna
Charles Higgins, Hanna
Geo. Staurakakis, Hanna

Trucking Coal—He Stopped the Wheels of Government

WASHINGTON—Everything went blooie at the Interstate Commerce Commission when a Tennessee truckman mailed his formal application for authority to carry on a trucking business under the new motor carrier act.

The commission has received 85,000 of these applications, but has issued fewer than a dozen permits, because of complications too complicated for even the Government to settle. When the letter arrived, the wheels stopped altogether. Here's what he wrote:

"I want to put in for a set of them licenses to haul coal from Kentucky to Tennessee. A friend of mine seen in the paper where they was a Congress law what said to haul legal you had to havem. He said you was suppose to write your reckomendashun and tell what your practiss was gonna be and what your rowt was gonna be which all follows via.

"My outfit is a 34 model truck and I wanta haul sometimes five and sometimes seven tons of coal over them mountens. Now the makers of that truck rates it one and a half ton but they don't know what there talking about for believe me them babys carry seven ton right along and I know three four hundred fellers that doin it stedy for two year or more and some of them aint kilt nobody yit.

"They's been some pretty bad acksidens on them steep winding narry roads but its all been the falt of the toorists and peedesterns not getting out of the way.

"Its a lot lyke them that got kilt in the flying machine acksidens for they could of taken a train. Which all goes to prove that my ekwipment of O.K. and my high regard for the principels of safety for the traveling publick so I will go on now with my reckomendashun about the trade practisses.

"I aim to make moonkeys outa the regular retale coal dealers who is paying the railroad two dollars a ton for freight on coal because I am going to sell it to the consoomer who will take my load for a haul charge of a dollar and a half. When the roads is bad and I can't get threw the consoomers can always get a few hundred pounds from the dealer to tide over till I get back.

"I don't allow to pay any of the mileage tax or any of the other tax in the towns and county and State where I operate till the cops catches me and makes me pay it for they took that on thereselves as there jobs and I want they should earn there money and I don't see anything unfair in that. They don't anybody need to worry whether I make any money or not for I can tend to that allright. So you see I'm a fair law abiding bizness man and you can seend my set of licenses to your respectfully."—*Brooklyn Daily Eagle.*

I Wish You A Merry Christmas!

By DR. CHARLES DURDEN,
Pastor, First Baptist Church,
Omaha, Nebraska

"I WISH you a Merry Christmas!" How beautiful is the wish. Crowded trains, loaded street cars, happy, jostling, good-natured throngs! Merry Christmas! What a time it is for mothers and sons! What is it ails the angels? What is it peoples the skies? What is it that sings in barn or manger? I love the old world custom of caroling, now happily common in our land, for Christmas is the time to sing. What other season fills the stockings full? Heaven itself was emptied at that first Christmas, its light shone on earth, and we heard the angels singing on the porches of Heaven.

In the book, "John Halifax, Gentleman," is a little blind girl named Muriel Joy. I like the name. "Jesus Joy." He came to earth and bells rang; and little children sang; and tired women wiped their tears away, and weary men ceased their toil and clapped their hands for very joy.

Christmas is an invasion of earth by the hosts of heaven. We did not even know there was a road from there to here until Jesus came a-down the ways. We nad felt the tug of that other land, the longing for it, the heartache for it. When that first Christmas happened we had the answer to our hopes and longings.

Now we can say, "I shall love you forever," for we have found through Christmas that "forever." Friends visit and then leave. But Christmas says that some day we shall come to visit and never go away.

What issues of life stood at that first cradle, where the Christ-child was laid in a manger. Love watched there, and learning came and worshiped, and labor stood in consecration to Him.

Merry Christmas! Merry because men make it a time of forgiveness and the forgiving heart rejoices.

Merry Christmas! Merry because men listen to the cry of need and answer it, and the giving heart knows the joy of it.

Merry Christmas! Merry because earth, poor and pale and dead in its sins listens to heaven, and the listening heart finds life.

Silent Night! Holy Night!

Silent Night! Holy Night!
All is calm; all is bright,
Round yon Virgin mother and Child.
Holy Infant, so tender and mild,
Sleep in Heavenly peace.
Sleep in Heavenly peace.

Silent Night! Holy Night!
Shepherds quake at the sight!
Glories stream from Heaven afar,
Heavenly hosts sing Al-le-lu-ia,
Christ, the Saviour, is born!
Christ, the Saviour, is born!

Silent Night! Holy Night!
Son of God, love's pure light,
Radiant beams from Thy holy face,
With the dawn of redeeming grace,
Jesus, Lord, at Thy birth.
Jesus, Lord, at Thy birth.

THE beautiful hymn printed above will be sung millions of times during the forthcoming Yuletide season. In Germany, it carries the title "Stille Nacht! Heilige Nacht!" The Rev. Josef Mohr, Vicar of St. Nicholas Church, is responsible for the words and they were set to music by Franz Xavier Gruber, village schoolmaster at Arnsdorf, Salsburg, Germany, who was in addition, Organist and Choirmaster at the church named.

1818 seems to be the year in which it was written, and a few brief words may not be amiss as to its origin. It appeared that the church organ was sadly in need of repairs, and it was feared the Christmas season would go down into oblivion without the customary singing and music. The two men met upon several occasions and finally collaborated, the organist composing an arrangement of the words for the guitar, which instrument was deftly played by Felix Gruber, a nephew of the composer. In later years, a musical family named Strasser introduced the song in Leipzig, that being its first rendition by professionals. So well was it received that Berlin and other centers were visited by the Strassers and favored with the tuneful melody. It was not long until a publishing firm put it on the market, and Madame Ernestine Schumann-Heink, a famed Grand Opera star, did much to spread its popularity in this country up to the time of her demise.

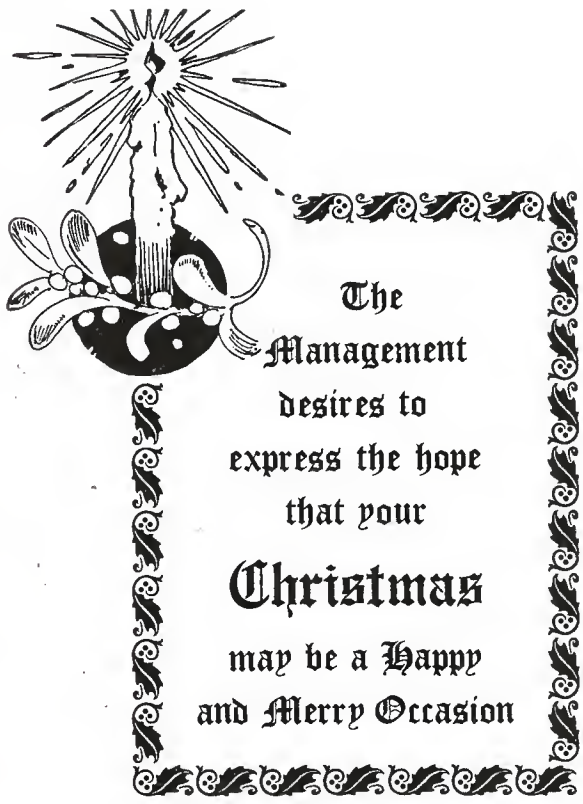
On to Bethlehem for Christmas

ALL eyes are turned toward Bethlehem and thousands of pilgrims and tourists set out for that city in obedience to the age-old cry, "Let us go even unto Bethlehem," to satisfy our curiosity as to what the city of our Saviour's birth is like. Nestling amongst groves of olives, vineyards and orchards are its limestone buildings, with white crosses painted or carved thereon proclaiming their faith, churches and temples with tall spires, stands this

picturesque little old town. Christians are far in the majority in its population, and a writer states, "Bethlehem is the only place in the Palestine of Bible days which has not proved disappointing."

Special festivals are carried on, lasting a month, due to the different calendars used by the various churches of the East. The principal edifice there is the Church of the Nativity, undoubtedly the oldest of all Christian churches, portions of it dating back to the Fourth Century, the Greeks, Romans, Armenians and Protestants worshipping therein, most of these sects observing different dates in their celebrations. On Christmas Eve, special services are held in St. Catherine's Church by the Latins or Catholics, while a short journey of a few miles to Shepherd's Field services are *al fresco*. About the center of this field stands a grotto or cave with a little stone chapel where, it is related, the shepherds tended their flocks on the memorable night when was heralded tidings of the birth of the Prince of Peace. Members of many denominations and organizations may be found in attendance at this spot—and our informant states that a few years back four services were, in one evening, conducted there, several thousand people being in attendance.

Things go along now much as in the olden days —camel trains may be seen, the animals in fine trappings—donkeys with their burdens strapped to their backs—women carrying earthen jars of water on their shoulders—with many automobiles, trucks and busses, and planes flying overhead to denote the modern trend.



The Christmas Spirit

Would it not be a fine thing if one displayed the same spirit all the year 'round as is usually shown at Christmas—if we were always as thoughtful and considerate of our family, our friends and neighbors, as we appear to be at Yuletide? Does it not seem to you that we then show more compassion and fellow-feeling for the sick and suffering, the needy; that we are more easily moved than ordinarily, more humanitarian? It may be consoling, however, to know that our hearts can soften upon this one occasion.

The Christmas season is rampant in all corners of the earth and relatives and acquaintances are even now mailing letters, gifts, and greeting cards from far-off climes to let us know that we are in their thoughts.

Christmas Greeting Cards

It is related of Ring Lardner, deceased writer and jokester, that his greeting card for the 1929 Yuletide season contained the following "sentimental verses:"

"How utterly ridiculous you'd feel,
How damned unpleasant,
If you sent just a card to us
and *we* sent *you* a present.

"In order that no such thing
Can happen to you, comma,
This card is all you'll get from Ring,
His kiddies or their momma."

Whose Face on $10 Bill?

An article in American Magazine calls attention to the fact that merchants who handle money constantly and who are not as familiar as they may believe with the distinguishing characteristics of bills of various denomination, can be fooled by counterfeits. The usual test is the texture and "feel" of the paper. However, cyphers may be cleverly inked on a genuine note to raise it to a higher denomination. For example, by adding ciphers a $1 note may be changed to pass casual inspection as a $10 note. A glance at the identifying portrait will reveal the deception. A $1 note bears the picture of George Washington; $5, Abraham Lincoln; $10, Alexander Hamilton; $20, Andrew Jackson; $50, U. S. Grant; $100, Benjamin Franklin; $500, Wm. McKinley; $1000, Grover Cleveland. It is easy to acquire the habit of looking at the picture on every bill, and this small safety measure may prevent a financial loss.

"My husband has no bad habits," boasted a wife. "He never drinks, and he spends all his evenings at home. Why he doesn't even belong to a club."

"Does he smoke?" inquired a friend.

"Only in moderation. He likes a cigar after he has had a good dinner, but I don't suppose he smokes two cigars a month."

Engineering Department

The United States Government Works to Isolate a Coal Mine Fire

By C. E. Swann

IN reading an article in The Money $aver, a Goodyear Rubber Company publication, one is forcibly struck with the nonchalance with which unusual circumstances of regular occurrence become commonplace.

At New Straitsville, Ohio, hot water runs out of fiery hills, houses sink, cows and horses vanish, and people talk about the weather.

Nestling close to almost every great natural and man-made phenomenon there is a city or town where the natives accept the unusual as a matter of course.

In Niagara, it's the Falls; in Naples, Italy, it's Vesuvius; in New Straitsville, Ohio, it's the Fire; and Rock Springs, Wyoming, not to be outdone, has its coal outcrop fire within the city limits.

For as long as most of the miners and shopkeepers of New Straitsville can remember, the fire has been burning in the coal mines of the surrounding hills. In fact, the 1,800 people living in the town have literally grown up with the fire. This is also true concerning the fire on No. 1 Hill in Rock Springs.

Smoke pouring out of hollows, huge fissures opening up in the ground, houses settling on their foundations, flaming craters filled with deadly fumes—all of these things have been a part of their daily lives, as constantly present as the Mississippi River is to the folks of Memphis, Tennessee. Thus, New Straitsville takes the fire for granted, and talks about other things—the weather, road improvements on U. S. 75, and the New Deal in Washington.

It's only when you question the miners about the fire that they open up and tell you the story. And what a story it is!

The fire started some time back in 1884. No one knows exactly how. There are several different versions—one that striking miners lighted coal cars and ran them back into the mines; another that mine guards set the coal afire; and still another that the flames were caused by spontaneous combustion.

Anyway, the fire has been burning for over 53 years. Like a giant dragon living in the bowels of the earth, it has gorged itself on $40,000,000 worth of coal and spread its fiery coils to almost completely surround the town. However, the town itself is not in danger because it is located in a valley below the level of the coal.

The fire follows the coal seams. It spreads slowly when it is confined, and more rapidly (several hundred feet every few months) when it gets air from above. Fire-conscious miners are careful where they mine, so they won't open up drafts for the flames.

At the present time, the fire is burning the coal under an area of approximately 10 square miles. The area is pock-marked with fissures where the ground has cracked open after the coal burned out underneath. Smoke rises from these fissures.

Occasionally, the coal seams carry the flames near the surface and the earth opens in flaming craters, some of them 50 to 100 feet deep. This has happened almost without warning. Miner John Harris lost a horse in one of the craters a few years ago. The crater opened while his son, James, was leading the horse to water, and the animal sank before the miners could rescue it.

Harris, who lives northeast of New Straitsville, tells another interesting story about some of his neighbor's cattle. He says that the neighbor found the cattle standing up dead. They had been asphyxiated by fumes from a nearby crater.

On the other side of town, Miner David Rush has had troubles with the fire, too. Rush lives right over an active fire. In the past two years his home has settled several feet. Recently, Rush planted a small garden back of his house. He describes the result as follows: "Well, first my onions withered and died in the hot ground. Then my potatoes and my rhubarb. The ground was cooking my vegetables before they could finish growing. But I'm used to the fire. Why, as a boy, I remember I frequently warmed my hands on cold days in the water we took from the well near our old home."

Rush's story about June water in January isn't just an old-timer's tale, either. In some sections of the area, steam still rises from the streams rushing out of the hills. The farmers and miners living nearby have running hot water all winter long—if they want to carry it.

Since the fire started, there have been several futile efforts to extinguish the flames. Harry "Hy" Ambrose, ex-miner, who operates a restaurant in New Straitsville, remembers all of them.

"First, they tried to pour water on the fire," he said recently. "They rigged up a pumping outfit and turned a stream into one of the mines. But that didn't do any good. The water hit hot rocks above the burning coal and the rocks split wide open to give the fire more air. It seemed to spread faster after every attempt to stop it.

"Then, later, they tried chemicals, and stopped the flames in some sections, but the fire always broke out somewhere else. It was like fighting an invisible man."

Recently, the United States Government entered the fight to save the coal and provide jobs for unemployed miners in the area. After exhaustive surveys, Bureau of Mines officials decided not to attempt to extinguish the flames, but to isolate the fire in the one area—prevent it from spreading to adjacent rich coal deposits.

Through the Works Progress Administration, the Government is pushing work now on three projects, or so-called barriers. Miners working on the projects are cutting through the big seams of coal leading out of the area. As soon as they've completed this work, they will fill in the incisions with dirt or some other non-inflammable material.

The enterprise is the largest mine fire-fighting operation ever attempted anywhere. On one project, the Martin's Hollow Barrier—closest to the active fire—the miners are cutting through 400 feet of stone under a road to remove the coal. On another, called the Lost Run Barrier, they are blasting and cutting their way through a ridge. This barrier will be over 5,000 feet long. On the third project, the Shawnee Barrier, the workers are following abandoned mine tunnels to displace the last of the coal with sludge.

Steam shovels, tractors and dump trucks are in operation on the projects. The work is dangerous in some sections, and the Government is utilizing every known safety device to protect the workers.

The work becomes increasingly dangerous as it progresses, and elaborate precautions must be taken by the miners, working in three shifts, day and night, who are supplied with gas masks, steel helmets and steel shoes. Gas detectors are placed along the tunnels to reveal the presence of deadly carbon monoxide gas. Huge fans are placed at shaft openings to blow the gas out through the numerous fissures that dot the countryside.

About 300 men will be employed on this project when the maximum activity is reached. The project will cost about $350,000.

Once isolated, the fire may burn on in the area for another 150 or 200 years. But that's nothing compared to the length of time it would have burned if left alone. James Berry, Chief of the Ohio Division of Mines, estimates that, unchecked, the fire might burn for a thousand years or more.

They tell about a Scotchman who is learning the Braille system so that he can do his evening reading without running up the electric light bill.

Coal Here, There, and Everywhere

FOR the nine months ending September, 1937, the coal production of Colorado was 4,901,738 tons, an increase of 460,424 tons over a similar period in 1936.

Downie D. Muir, prominent in coal and metal mining circles, died October 23rd at Boston. The remains were interred at Lincoln, Nebraska. Mr. Muir at one time was officially connected with the United States Fuel Company at Salt Lake City, but of late years had been with large smelter interests at Salt Lake. In early life, he had been stationed at Juneau, Alaska, also served as President of the Salt Lake Chamber of Commerce, headed the University Club at that point, and had a great many other activities.

On September 11th, Pennsylvania held its first Annual Safety Day and First Aid Contest at Ebensburg, first award going to the team of the Ellsworth Mine No. 51 of the Industrial Collieries Corporation, with a near-perfect score of 99.85. Eighty-nine teams from all parts of the state participated in the First Aid Contest.

A syndicate has been formed at Reno, Nevada, to prospect and drill coal veins in the Coaldale district, 25 miles west of Tonopah. H. A. Darms heads the organization.

The LaSalle Coke Company and the Dominion Steel & Coal Corporation, of Canada, are investigating the commercial possibilities of low-temperature carbonization of Nova Scotia coal, and to that end Mr. Donald Munro, President of the first-named firm, is now visiting England and the Continent.

Four new deputy State Coal Mine Inspectors were named for Colorado to fill vacancies—Finley McCallum, of Grand Junction; M. D. Williams, of Colorado Springs; Jack Roddy, of Routt County; and George Smith, of Trinidad.

Miss Josephine Roche has resigned her government position at Washington, as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and returned to Denver to assume the direction of affairs of the Rocky Mountain Fuel Company, an operation owned by her deceased father many years, and which she officially headed following his demise.

The death of Dr. Fred C. Honnold, former Secretary of the Illinois Coal Operators' Association, occurred at Highland Park Hospital, Chicago, on October 15th. For many years he was Secretary-Treasurer of the Chicago & Big Muddy Coal & Coke Company, with coal properties in Illinois and Indiana, and also from 1915 to 1919 was Secretary of the Franklin County, Illinois, Coal Operators' Association, as well as being, during the

(Continued on page 529)

Poems of John Oxenham

JOHN OXENHAM, an English poet, cultured, and of a highly spiritual nature, wrote much exquisite poetry. Mr. Oxenham wrote for the men of the South African war, his poem, "Hymn for the Men at the Front," which was re-written in 1914 and was then sung all over the English-speaking world, eight million copies called for. With Christmas and New Years before us, the three poems we have selected will fit the beauty of Christmastide and New Years:

"THE INN OF LIFE

"As it was in the Beginning,—
Is Now,—
And . . . ?

Anno Domini 1.

" 'No room!
No room!
The Inn is full,
Yea—overfull.
No room have we
For such as ye—
Poor folks of Galilee,—
Pass on! Pass on!'

" 'Nay then!—
Your charity
Will ne'er deny
Some corner mean,
Where she may lie unseen.
For see!—
Her time is nigh!'

" 'Alack! And she
So young and fair!
Place have we none;
And yet—how bid ye gone?
Stay then!—out there
Among the beasts
Ye may find room,
And eke a truss
To lie upon.'

Anno Domini, 1913, etc., etc.

" 'No room!
No room!
No room for Thee,
Thou Man of Galilee!
The house is full,
Yea, overfull.
There is no room for Thee,—
Pass on! Pass on!'

"Nay—see!
The place is packed.
We scarce have room
For our own selves,
So how shall we
Find room for Thee,
Thou man of Galilee,—
Pass on! Pass on!'

"But—if Thou shouldst
This way again,
And we can find
So much as one small corner
Free from guest,
Not then in vain
Thy quest.
But now—
The house is full.
Pass on!'

"Christ passes
On His ceaseless quest,
Nor will He rest
With any,
Save as Chiefest Guest."

As "The Inn of Life" is specially fitted to Christmas, the poem that follows is a New Years composition, breathing faith in the future:

"NEW YEAR'S DAY—AND EVERY DAY

"Each man is captain of his Soul,
And each man his own Crew,
But the Pilot knows the Unknown Seas,
And He will bring us through."

"We break new seas to-day,—
Our eager keels quest unaccustomed waters,
And, from the vast uncharted waste in front,
The mystic circles leap
To greet our prows with mightiest possibilities;
Bringing us—what?
—Dread shoals and shifting banks?
—And calms and storms?
—And wreck and loss?
—And valiant fighting-times?
And, maybe, Death!—and so, the Larger Life!

"For should the Pilot deem it best
To cut the voyage short,
He sees beyond the sky-line, and
He'll bring us into Port.

"And, maybe, Life,—Life on a bounding tide,
And chance of glorious deeds;
Of help swift-borne to drowning mariners;
Of cheer to ships dismasted in the gale;
Of succours given unasked and joyfully;
Of mighty service to all needy souls.

"So—Ho for the Pilot's orders,
Whatever course He makes!
For He sees beyond the sky-line,
And He never makes mistakes.

"And, maybe, Golden Days,
Full freighted with delight!
—And wide free seas of unimagined bliss,
—And Treasure Isles, and Kingdoms to be won,
—And Undiscovered Countries, and New Kin.

"For each man captains his own Soul,
And chooses his own Crew,
But the Pilot knows the Unknown Seas,
And He will bring us through."

One could read much and fail to find a more highly spiritual verse than that which follows:

"THE GATE

" 'A little child shall lead them.' "

"I trod an arduous way, but came at last
To where the city walls rose fair and white
Above the darkening plain—a goodly sight.
And eagerly, while yet a great way off,
My eyes did seek the Gates—the Great White Gates
That close not ever, day or night, but stand
Wide as the love of Christ that opened them.
But nought could I discern of gate or breach,
The wall stood flawless far as eye could reach.

"But when I drew in closer to the wall,
I saw a lowly portal, straight and small;
So small, a man might hardly enter there,
Low-browed and shadowed, and close-pressed to earth—
A very needle's eye—scarce visible.
I looked and wondered. Could this trivial way
Be the sole entrance to the light of day?
And as I stood perplext, a clear voice cried,—
'Come! Enter in! The Gate is open wide.'

"And while I stood in doubt, there came along
One of earth's mighty ones—a conqueror
Of Kings, He looked for gates that should swing wide
To meet his high estate and welcome him.

"He stood and gazed, then raised his voice and cried,
'My work on earth is done. I would within.'
And from the City wall the voice replied,—
'Come! Enter in! The Gate is open wide.'
He stood perplext, then set himself to wait,
Till Might should help him to discern the Gate.

"Another came,—a man of mind so rare,
He scarce had breathed the common earthly air.
Knowledge was his, and wisdom so profound,
All things he knew in heaven and earth. No bound
To his accomplishment, until he sought
The great wide-opened Gate,—and found it not.
He stood perplext, and then cried wearily,
'Pray give me entrance. I am done with earth.'
And from the City wall the clear voice cried,
'Come! Enter in! The Gate is open wide.'
He looked in vain, then set himself to wait,
Till Wisdom should direct him to the gate.

"I saw a woman come, noble and fair,
And pure of heart, and in her goodly deeds
More richly robed than Fashion's fairest queen.
And to myself I said,—'Surely for her
A way will open that she may go in!'
She said no word, but stood and looked upon
The shining walls, with eyes that answering shone.
And from the City wall the clear voice cried—
'Come! Enter in! The Gate is open wide.'
She looked in vain, then set herself to wait,
Till Love should help her to discern the Gate.

"And one there came, with clear keen face—a Judge
Of men on earth, and famed for fearless truth.
His robes were stainless and his heart was clean.
'Entrance I crave,' he cried, 'to well-earned rest,—
And mercy-tempered justice and no more.'
And from the City wall the clear voice cried,
'Come! Enter in! The Gate is open wide.'
He looked in vain, then set himself to wait,
Till Judgment should direct him to the Gate.

"And one there came, sad-eyed, his brow still raw
From pressure of an earthly crown. He too
Sought glorious entrance through wide-opened gates,
And stood perplext. He had borne well his part,
And served his people and his God, and died
The Martyr's death, and yet he found no gate.
'I fain would rest,' he cried. 'My life has been
One ceaseless striving. I would enter in.'
And from the City wall the clear voice cried—
'Come! Enter in! The Gate is open wide.'
Perplext he stood, then set himself to wait,
Till Patient Waiting should discern the Gate.

"And one who had had riches beyond most,
And yet subserved them to his Master's good,
Came searching for the heavenly gates, and stood
Amazed to find no opening in the walls,
'I gave of all I had,' he cried, 'and held
Nought as my own,—yet entrance is denied.'
And from the City wall the clear voice cried—
'Come! Enter in! The Gate is open wide.'
He stood perplext, then set himself to wait,
Till Charity should point him to the Gate.

"And many more there were who entrance craved,
And sought the Great White Gates, and stood perplext.
And ever, from within, the clear voice cried—
'Come! Enter in! The Gate is open wide.'
They sought in vain, and set themselves to wait,
Till Light was given them to discern the Gate.

"And then—a child in white came carolling
Along the arduous road we all had trod.
He stopped and looked, then laughed with childish glee,—
'Why wait ye here without? Come, follow me!'—
And passed, scarce bending, through the lowly door,—
We heard his singing,—him we saw no more.

"The woman stooped and looked, with eyes that shone,
Into the doorway where the child had gone;
Then loosed her robes and dropped, and in a shift
Of pure white samite, on her hands and knees
She crept into the doorway and was gone,
And we stood gazing at the way she went.

"And, one by one they followed. First the Judge
Laid by his robes, and bowed him to the ground,
And followed—where the little child had led.
And he whose brow had borne that weighty crown
Bent low and followed,—where the little child had led.
And he who knew so much of earthly things
Discarded them, and, on his hands and knees,
Crept through the doorway,—where the little child had led.
And he of riches laid him in the dust
And followed,—where the little child had led.
And, last of all, the War Lord cast aside
His victor's wreaths, and all his pomp and pride,
And followed,—where the little child had led.
And, groping through my fears, I bowed my head
And followed,—where the little child had led."

Schools

THE Board of Trustees of Wyoming State University recently met and approved a contract with WPA providing for the construction of a student union building, erection to begin shortly after January 1, 1938. The cost will approximate $240,000, the federal grant $74,250, bonds to be issued for $150,000, student assessments $15,750. Dormitory facilities will be included in the project.

Saturday, October 23rd, Rock Springs High School had its annual Homecoming Day, and the huge, colorful parade of the morning was an outstanding feature. A float manned by the King and Queen (Ray Taucher and Marilyn O'Donnell, both seniors) won first prize. Second prize went to the junior class entry, "Miss Rock Springs" sitting atop the world.

At the Roosevelt Stadium in the evening, the place was comfortably filled by football enthusiasts to witness the game between the Tigers and the team from Rawlins, the local boys acquitting themselves with glory to the tune of 33 to 20. The girls' "pep club" put on, during intermission, an interesting demonstration.

The Junior High School "Home Ec" Club of Superior is functioning again, and will hold two sessions each month, one for transacting business, the second meeting for social purposes. Betty June Richardson, President; Joyce Swanson, Vice President; Helen Zancanella, Secretary; and Rena Colleoni, Treasurer, are the new officers.

Father: "Why were you kept in after school?"
Son: "I didn't know where the Azores were?"
Father: "Serves you right. In the future, just remember where you put things."

The Wyoming Education Association held its annual session at Thermopolis the last week in October. Rock Springs sent quite a delegation to the meeting, among those attending being Karl Winchell, Principal of the Senior High School and President of the Association; Miss Margaret Chambers; Miss Maude Sholty; Vaughan Brinegar; and E. M. Thompson, Superintendent of Schools.

Mr. Jesse L. Goins, of Cheyenne, was named President of the organization, and Mr. H. H. Moyer, Rawlins, was re-elected Secretary-Treasurer.

Teaneck, N. J., has the only high school that can point to licensed airplane pilots trained from the ground up in its flying course. Up to last June, students had made some 5,000 flights without injury, and nine boys and one girl had done solo flying. Four now have Department of Commerce licenses.

Hire Education

TWO professors were talking between halves at a football game. The professor from A University said to the professor from B University, "I see Zilch is playing on your team this year. He flunked out of our school."

"Really?" said the professor from B University. "He has done very well here."

"How did it happen?"

"Well, we figured that if you required an average of 75 for most students to pass, it would be only fair to require an average of 50 from him."

"That sounds all right. So he made an average of 50?"

"Yes. Of course, we gave him a special examination."

"I see. How many questions did you ask him?"

"We decided that if you asked the average class 10 questions, it would be fair to ask him two. So we did. And he passed."

"I see." The professor from A University was silent for a moment. Then he said, "Would you mind telling me what the questions were?"

"Not at all. First I asked him what was the color of blue vitriol acid, and he said 'Pink,' and that was wrong. Next I asked him if he knew how to make sulphuric acid, and he said 'No,' and that was right, so I passed him."

» » » Ye Old Timers « « «

Old Timer Robert Muir

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Muir

Each summer "Old Timer" Robert Muir, formerly General Master Mechanic here, journeys with his wife from Long Beach, California, to be in attendance at each Reunion of the organization. To the best of the writer's knowledge, "Bob" has yet to miss one of these big affairs. He meets men who served under him in various capacities, some of them now retired from the service and located in other cities, others who are engaged in different pursuits. The snapshot herewith produced was taken in June last, and hoth "Mr. and Mrs." are in a happy mood.

Three Old Timers

This trio was taken on June 19th last, and the "Old Timers" are, from left:

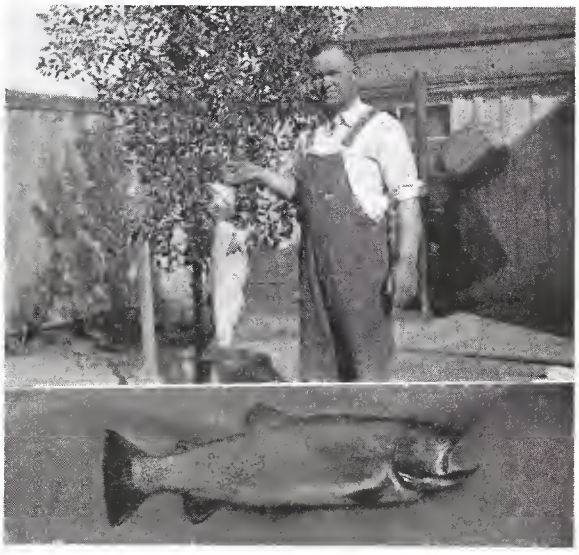
James Macdonald, General Master Mechanic, entered service in 1898.

Guy L. Stevenson, Chief Electrical Engineer, entered service in 1903.

A. V. (Fred) Elias, Machinist, entered service in 1900.

A Seven Pound Native

Harold Cook, truck driver at Rock Springs, is an ardent disciple and follower of Izaak Walton. Harold owns a motor boat, usually kept in storage at Fremont Lake, where it may easily be picked up and transported on his trailer to some other stream or lake, where, as the poet, Goldsmith, remarked, he "with patient angle trolls the finny deep," in search of older or larger members of the ichthyological tribe.



Harold Cook and His Seven-Pound Trout

Harold is quite proud of his most recent catch, a seven-pound (27 inches long) native trout, which he enticed from the Snake River just above Jackson Lake, and the snapshot of himself and fish was taken in his back yard here. After giving the question much thought, he concluded to have the trout mounted on a panel, as also pictured here.

Harold is Financial Secretary of U. M. W. A. Local No. 2309.

What's the Use?

If you've heard this one before, don't try to stop us. We're telling it because it packs a punch.

A southern railroad discovered that Henry Jones, colored, had hung up a record for long and faithful service. Wishing to honor the old boy in some way, a minor official dropped off the train at Henry's station and began to question him.

"You say you've worked right here on the same

job for forty years and never missed a day's work?"

"That's right, boss."

"And what do you do, Henry?"

"Well suh, boss, when the trains stop heah, I takes this hammer and goes along poundin' on all the wheels."

"Is that all you do, Henry?"

"Yes suh, nobody nevah tole me to do nothin' else."

"But what do you do it for, Henry? What are you supposed to discover when you tap on the wheels?"

"Well suh, boss, nobody nevah tole me to discovah nothin'. I jus' pounds."

John Frederick Foss

Mr. John S. Cook and wife are justly proud of their grandson (John Frederick Foss) whose picture is herewith produced. Mr. Cook is at this writing employed as watchman at our Hanna Store, but, in earlier times, was a miner as far back as November, 1911, at that point. The boy is the son of Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Foss, of Hanna.

The Goodyear Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio, announces that over 57 per cent of its employes have been in the service ten years or longer, while twelve per cent have been on their payrolls over twenty years.

Coal Here, There, and Everywhere

(Continued from page 524)

World war, a district representative of the U. S. Fuel Administration.

Production has been started by the North Fork Coal Company, twenty-five miles from Columbia Falls, Montana, the intention being to compete with the Canadian coal in the Spokane market.

At College Park, Maryland, on October 15th, there was dedicated the new Eastern Experiment Station of the United States Bureau of Mines, the University of Maryland cooperating to make the event an outstanding one. Julian D. Conover, Secretary, The American Mining Congress, was the presiding officer at the ceremony, and a paper was read from Secretary of the Interior H. L. Ickes, addresses following by Dr. John W. Finch, Director of the U. S. Bureau of Mines; Dr. H. C. Byrd, President, University of Maryland; and Governor Harry W. Nice, of Maryland. The building is situated on a 20-acre tract donated by the University of Maryland, is of Colonial architecture, and consists of a main building of three stories, basement and attic, and north and south wings. The station is designed and equipped for work of the Nonmetals Metallurgical and Mining Divisions of the Technologic Branch of the Bureau of Mines, and will be used for conducting scientific and technologic investigations concerning mining and the preparation of mineral substances, with a view to the increase of health, safety and efficiency in the mineral industries, and to conserve resources through the prevention of waste. Problems of mineral producers in the eastern states will be given special attention.

Our November issue contained an erroneous statement, which we hasten to correct. Mr. R. P. Hogan is Chief Engineer of the Colorado & Utah Coal Company and The Colony Coal Company, while Mr. Louis LaSalle is General Superintendent of The Colony Coal Company, both with offices at Rock Springs.

Coal Officials Succumb

October 31st witnessed the passing of David A. Brown at his home in Price, Utah, due to a heart ailment. Mr. Brown was prominently known in western coal circles, was for 14 years Superintendent of the Spring Canyon Coal Company, and, at its recent convention in Denver, was named President of the Rocky Mountain Coal Mining Institute.

The decedent was born in England on July 3rd, 1888, and lived for some period in Canada before moving to Utah. Surviving are his widow, a son and a daughter, all of Spring Canyon, and a brother and two sisters living in the Northwest.

His legion of friends and acquaintances will be shocked to learn of his demise.

John H. Martin, for many years prominent in Wyoming coal circles, passed away at the family home in Evanston on November 2nd, after a lengthy illness.

Mr. Martin headed the Bear River Coal Company and was actively associated with other business circles in his home town. Born in Scotland, he early came to this country, locating at Almy, where he was appointed Superintendent of the Central Pacific mine, and, of late years he operated, under lease, The Union Pacific Coal Company's properties at Scofield in addition to the local mines at Almy.

Surviving are his widow, one son, Earl, and two daughters (Mrs. G. Eastman, of Evanston, and Mrs. Edward Crippa, of this city).

Funeral serices were held at Evanston on November 4th, the extremely large turnout thereat testifying to the high esteem in which he was held.

"Oh, what a funny-looking cow!" said the pretty visitor from the city. "Why hasn't it any horns?"

"There are many reasons," answered the farmer, "why some cows haven't horns. Some are born without horns. and don't have any until the late years of their life. Others are de-horned, while still other breeds aren't supposed to have horns at all. So you see there are many reasons why cows sometimes don't have horns. But the chief reason that this critter doesn't have horns is that it isn't a cow at all. It's a horse."

The Superior Drum and Bugle Corps

Upper—The Superior Drum and Bugle Corps in front of the 40 - 8 Box Car Train at the "Days of '58" at Rock Springs.

Lower—The Drum and Bugle Corps in front of the Union Hall at Superior.

SUPERIOR is quite proud of its Drum and Bugle Corps fostered by the American Legion, and the organization has made many local appearances, as well as engagements at other points.

In the small photo taken while in attendance at the "Days of '58" at Rock Springs, they made a very creditable showing considering the short time they have been together, and much praise is due to their conductor, John J. Brueggemann, who may be seen standing in front of the engine.

In the large picture, the group was taken in front of the Union Hall at Superior, and the natty uniforms and equipment show to better advantage.

The members of the Corps are as noted below, from which it will be seen that the personnel thereof consists of employes and sons and daughters of men in the service of the Company at that point.

Vivian Parton, Helen Zancanella, Georgia Noble, Janet Gardner, Molly Mae Pecolar, Betty Mae Gardner, Betty Miller, Richard Lee Davis, Donald Powell, Frank Pelican, Wilma O'Connell, Frank Parton, Eugene Baro, Zella Mae McIntosh, Harriet Haag, Paul Pecolar, Kenneth Powell, Ernest Zancanella, Johnny Balog, Steve Balog, Ross Davis, Helen Haag, Edith Brueggemann.

» » Of Interest to Women « «

Christmas Dinner Menu

OYSTER BISQUE

LETTUCE-TOMATO SALAD

RIPE OLIVES CELERY

ROAST TURKEY OR GOOSE

CRANBERRY RELISH

CANDIED SWEET POTATO CREAMED PEAS

HOT BISCUITS

PUMPKIN PIE WITH CHEESE MINTS NUTS

COFFEE

OYSTER BISQUE

One and one-half pints oysters, chopped; ½ cup oyster liquid, 1 teaspoon finely chopped onions, 1 tablespoon finely chopped celery, 1 teaspoon minced parsley, 4 tablespoons butter, 6 tablespoons flour, 1 teaspoon salt, ¼ teaspoon paprika, 5 cups milk, ½ cup cream or milk.

Mix oysters, liquid and seasonings. Cover and simmer ten minutes. Melt butter and add flour; when blended add salt, paprika and milk. Cook four minutes in double boiler or over low fire. Add rest of ingredients, including oyster mixture. Cook three minutes. Serve in bowls or soup plates. Top with small portions whipped cream and sprinkle with paprika.

PUMPKIN PIE

One unbaked pie crust, 1½ cups cooked pumpkin, ⅔ cup granulated sugar, 1½ teaspoon cinnamon, ½ teaspoon cloves, ½ teaspoon salt, 2 eggs (beaten), 1¼ cups milk, 1 teaspoon vanilla.

Mix pumpkin with sugar, spices, salt, eggs, milk and vanilla. Carefully pour into the crust, and bake five minutes in a moderately hot oven. Lower heat and bake 40 minutes in moderately slow oven.

CRANBERRY RELISH

One lb. or 1 qt. raw cranberries, 1 medium size orange, 2 cups sugar.

Stem, wash and drain berries. Force the berries and the whole orange with any seeds removed through a food chopper with medium blade. Add sugar, stir until dissolved and store in cool place at least three hours before using. The relish keeps quite indefinitely, and may be placed in covered jars and kept in a cool place for future use. Serve cold with meats. This relish is a favorite with fowl also. and in every way suitable for your holiday menus.

For the Lunch Bucket

Rye bread with chopped raw cabbage and raw carrot.
Molasses cookies or a rice pudding.
Milk.

Potato soup with milk.
Whole wheat bread with cottage cheese and prunes.
Gingerbread.
Apple.

Baked bean sandwiches.
Lettuce or chopped raw cabbage.
Oatmeal cookies.
Milk.

Chopped egg with graham bread.
Raw carrot sticks.
Milky cocoa.

Cream of tomato or cream of vegetable soup.
Crisp toast strips or crackers.
Peanut butter sandwich.
Prunes or apricots (raw or cooked).

Odds and Ends

This beet and carrot relish will dress up many a winter meal:

Four cups chopped cabbage, 4 cups chopped cooked beets, 4 cups chopped raw carrots, 1 cup grated horseradish, 3 cups granulated sugar, ⅓ cup salt, 1 teaspoon paprika, 5 cups vinegar.

Mix ingredients. Slowly bring to boiling point. Allow to boil one minute. Pour into hot sterilized jars and seal immediately.

When preparing a frozen dish, the housewife combines all ingredients at approximately the same temperature. Then she chills the mixture well before folding it into whipped cream so that separation will not occur—and the dessert is frozen to the uniform, light texture that she desires. To avoid an unpleasant, fatty taste, she never whips cream too stiffly. She uses a 30 per cent cream and whips it just thick enough to hold its shape.

Breakfast muffins or corn bread can be baked at the table in a new electrically run little oven that looks like a handsome covered casserole of white metal and walnut. Because of the concentration of heat in the oven, it takes only eight minutes to bake biscuits, after eight minutes of preheating, during which time one can be mixing the dough. A round

muffin tin and two shallow baking pans are included, so that biscuits, small pies, cakes, cup cakes, custards, potatoes and chafing-dish recipes can be cooked in the oven. And they can be kept piping hot until ready to be served. This machine works on A. C. or D. C., and has a control element that prevents too much voltage from being consumed.

Many smart hostesses are taking time by the forelock and setting a shining example for the rest of their busy sisterhood by preparing gaily decorated jars of preserves and marmalades for Christmas gifts.

Delicate china and glassware might last long enough to serve as family heirlooms if they didn't so often come to grief through dishpan accidents. Careful handling and intelligent use of equipment are the remedies for needless breakage.

To provide a soft resting place for some treasured article that may slip from your hands while you're washing fine dishes, pad the bottom of the dishpan or sink with a folded Turkish towel. Handle the pieces gently, placing only one or two in the dishpan at one time. A rubber device slipped over the end of the faucet will lessen the chances of nicking.

Abrupt temperature changes are one of the chief causes of casualties to delicate pieces of china and glass. Before immersing the pieces in the water, be sure the suds are comfortable to your hands. Rinse with water of the same temperature.

Since it is not advisable to wash delicate pieces in water hot enough to destroy the bacteria that breed on soiled tableware, the quantity of soap should be increased and the water changed often to keep up a good supply of bubbling suds.

Soups

SOUP is an important part of the fare in many households, and it is almost overlooked in others. Its place on the menu varies. It may be simply an appetizer, or it may be the main dish.

Clear soup is chiefly flavor and water and has almost no food value. It serves as a pleasant stimulant to the appetite. On the other hand, a hearty soup, containing meat, vegetables, cereals, even dumplings, is similar to a stew and may serve as a meal in itself. And between those two extremes is a wide variety of soups.

Soups may be divided into two general classifications, those made with a meat stock base and those made without stock. Cream soups are an example of those made without stock, although sometimes meat stock is used to give them flavor.

In fact, flavor is of utmost importance in soup-making. For that reason as much of the flavor of meat as possible is extracted to make meat stock.

MEAT CUTS FOR SOUP

Economical cuts of meat, containing bone, are used in soup making; for instance, the shin or lower part of the round, the neck, the hind shank and the knuckle bone of the chuck. There should be about three parts of lean meat to one part of bone.

Veal shanks are not so well flavored as beef, and are seldom used alone.

Lamb or mutton neck and shanks are used to make broth, especially the well known Scotch broth, served with meat cut in cubes and with barley and vegetables.

TO MAKE SOUP STOCK

In making soup stock, the meat is put on in cold water which is gradually brought to a simmering temperature. The cooking should be continued at this temperature for three or four hours to extract as much of meat juices and flavor as possible. For this reason, it is well to cut the meat in small pieces and to break the bones. For brown stock, the meat may be browned before cooking.

INGREDIENTS FOR SOUP

Besides the meat flavor, seasonings are added to the soup. The French cooks, who have the reputation of being the world's best soup makers, are adept in the use of seasonings. Among those herbs and spices which may be used in making soup are bay leaf, thyme, parsley, marjoram, allspice, celery salt, cloves, mace, onion salt, paprika, and white and black pepper.

Vegetables which are good to serve in soup are celery, carrots, beans, peas, green peppers, onions, turnips and tomatoes. Left-overs of meat and vegetables—the bones of a roast, for instance—may be used in soup making.

Meat which has been used for soup retains its food value and therefore should not be discarded. Only its flavor has been extracted. It can therefore be used with condiments or vegetables to give it flavor, as, for instance, in hash, croquettes or scalloped dishes.

Here is a basic recipe for brown soup stock.

BROWN SOUP STOCK

Five pounds shin of beef and marrow bone, 2 to 5 quarts of water, 3 sprigs parsley, 1 small bay-leaf, 2 sprigs marjoram, ⅓ cup sliced onion, ½ cup diced carrots, ½ cup sliced celery and leaves, 10 peppercorns, 1 tablespoon salt.

Cut meat into small pieces. Put one-half into the soup kettle and cover with water. Scrape marrow from bones and melt in large frying pan. When hot, add remaining half of beef and brown nicely on all sides. Add browned meat and bones to the soup kettle and bring slowly to the boiling point, then reduce the heat to a minimum and simmer for three or four hours. Vegetables and seasoning should be added in the last hour of cooking. Strain and keep in a cool place until wanted.

Activities of Women

FOLLOWING the call of her heart, Mrs. Elizabeth Colarco, aged 23, hitchhiked 1,800 miles from Silver City, N. M., to Cleveland, O., bringing her two children, Marie Antoinette, 2, and John William, 7 months, to be near her husband.

A dating bureau at the Oklahoma Training School for Girls is promised and the prospect of nights out with their boy friends had 240 inmates on their best behavior. The plan was originated by Mrs. Creighton Burnham, superintendent of the institution.

A real double wedding was reeently performed in Syracuse, N. Y., when Mrs. Irma Spencer Alexander was married to Prof. James M. Williams of Hobart college, and her daughter, Miss Margaret Alexander, was wed to Henry N. Williams, son of the college professor.

When Marianna Grannis was born to Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Grannis in Front Royal, Va., she shattered a 250-year-old family tradition. For eight generations, only sons had been born to the Grannises.

The World Organization Against Hatred and Human Misery has been organized and is headed by Mme. Irene Harand of Vienna. It is said to have 36,000 members in Austria and 6,000 in other European countries.

Five dollars is what Miss Alice Ferguson, 22, charges to shave the "sourdoughs" of Bethel, Alaska, a town of twenty whites and 200 natives, where she has set up a combined barber and beauty shop.

Chen Yi-hung, former sing-song girl of Nanking, China, is seeking her tenth divorce. For eighteen years she has been a favorite in certain tea houses of the capital, and in that period gathered ten husbands.

Senora Maria Bertuzzi, wife of an ordinary workman, was chosen to christen Italy's new 35,000-ton battleship, Vittorio Veneto, recently launched at Trieste. King Vittorio Emanuele and Queen Elena attending the launching.

Enisa Karahasanovitsch, a woman, has become the first Moslem photographer in the world. She applied for admission as a professional woman photographer and passed examinations before the chamber of arts and crafts at Sarajevo, Jugo-Slavia.

Vivian Della Chiesa, lyric soprano, has received a unique gift from an admirer who is secretary of the Massachusetts state prison. The gift is a tiny ornamental copper tea kettle fashioned by a prisoner from a single one cent coin.

Postmistress, farmer, storekeeper, midwife and village telephone operator—these are the achievements of Mrs. Edna Bolsinger of Graham, Iowa.

Household Hints

Frost freshly-made doughnuts with moeha icing sprinkled with broken nuts.

Candied sweet potatoes have a distinctive flavor if they are sweetened with honey. Sprinkle a few cashew or Brazil nut fragments over the top just before serving.

For storing melon pieces in the refrigerator, wrap them in waxed paper held in place with rubber bands. This will keep the flavor from permeating such mild-flavored foods as milk and butter.

A spoon is served ordinarily with an avacado pear cut in halves. If the pear is sliced, as it is in an appetizer or salad, a fork should be provided.

Next time you make pastry, substitute orange juice for the water usually used! Lovely flavor. Another time use iced milk, instead of water. Lovely color, when baked.

If a large piece of ice is necessary for the punch bowl, remove the racks from the largest cube tray, fill the tray with water and, when it is partly frozen, add slices of lemons, oranges and candied cherries. Green mint leaves, too, lend a colorful note.

Any lean meat that is left over may be combined with chopped celery, onion, green pepper and a savory dressing and reappear as a delicious salad.

After a hard day's housework, clean your hands by pouring a tiny teaspoonful of olive oil in the palm of your hand, and the same amount of soft sugar. Rub well in before washing in soapy water.

Get four flour bags and beat all the flour out of them. Wash them, or send them to the laundry. Join the four of them with wide insertion, then set insertion across the four corners. Finish the spread by machining lace all around the edge. Dye to match bedroom if desired.

Dissolve ¼ lb. of rock ammonia in half a gallon of boiling water. Immerse the center of a large house-cloth in the liquid, keeping the edges dry by hanging them over the sides of the pail. Wring the cloth by the dry ends, lay flat on the carpet, and iron with a very hot iron until dry. Go over the entire carpet.

Slightly dampen a cloth with methylated spirits and have a second one ready with furniture polish on it. Put a little salt on the stain, and rub the first cloth briskly over it, then polish immediately with the second cloth. Great care must be taken in applying the methylated spirits, as too long or too strong an application will seriously damage the polished surface.

Should you contemplate borrowing money, it is best to borrow from a confirmed pessimist. He will never expect its return.

» » » Our Young Women « « «

Shoe Broadcast

EVENING shoes of the winter's mode reflect the vivid sparkle of the gowns they are to be worn with. Brilliant multicolored sequins like those that shot through the Paris dress collections have been put on shoes too, so that they may scintillate with equal gayety.

A swathe of glittering multicolored sequins is set on a flattering diagonal section of one evening shoe of black satin, making feet twinkle beneath the folds of a long evening gown. This shoe has a single black satin strap running around the heel and tying at the back. Belts, bags and gloves are trimmed with the same multicolored sequins. The bright little paillettes, this time in neat rows, also adorn white satin sandals with pert bows in front.

Several shops are showing their own versions of a new kind of evening shoe that is amazingly becoming. This type of shoe has a slenderizing strap that runs up the center of the foot in front, then encircles the ankle just above the ankle bone. This high line minimizes the length of the foot, and is most dashing when worn with dresses that have an uneven hemline or a slit skirt. One shop works out this idea in gold kid piped with red. A twisted strap in these bright colors runs up the center of the foot and around the ankle. This shoe has a dazzling red heel.

Sport shoes may be selected to match your favorite cashmere sweater or tweedy sports outfit, for bootmakers have developed a calf suede with tiny, soft white hairs on the surface which give a woolly appearance. They are in a variety of colors—black, navy, Bordeaux, green and brown—and are made in simple, broad-toed oxfords or moccasin types.

Shoes designed to be as comfortable as bedroom slippers all through a night's dancing are the pride of some shops. Their high-strap slippers have elastic inserts, so that the shoes give when strain is put upon them. Another shoe of cleverly fashioned straps hugs the foot high at the instep. It is made of gold or silver kid, with the straps at the sides and the back impregnated with rubber, so that they stretch like an elastic band. They are not so elastic as to lack support. There are no fastenings to break the smooth line of this shoe. Some of the dancing shoes have soles that are as soft as a glove, yet strong. The soles are made of specially treated elk-skin.

General Fashion Notes

ONE cannot go in for furs half-heartedly this winter—they must be thought about in a big way. Rather than use skimpy ones it is much better to use none at all, which is equally good style. At night the full-length fur coat is the thing, either touching the floor or clearing it by four or five inches, a length which one of the great fur houses of New York is stressing.

Black fox is in the running now; it is good-looking and not too expensive. Jackets of it are smart for daytime and have lots of style at night.

It is a good season for browns—brown furs, brown woolens and even brown silks at night. Everywhere one sees brown marten, a soft and flattering fur for all ages. From the far-away Himalayas comes a member of this family not yet well known here. It is somewhat lighter in tone than the familiar marten, and it is delightful to touch.

Some clever person has designed a warm stocking which, one thinks, should have been discovered years ago. This stocking is silk outside and wool inside. A bit of wool next to your skin can make all the difference between misery and comfort outdoors, too. These stockings come in gray, brown, biege and taupe.

As most informed shoppers know, a one-thread stocking is sheer and fragile as is possible, a four-thread stocking is pretty heavy for service wear, and there are grades between. Now there is an eleven-thread stocking for tramping along country roads or for wear at football games. It proves to be quite warm for such occasions. And for very cold weather there are all-wool ribbed hose woven in flecked tweedy effects in wine, blue, green, brown, gray or tan.

The naive girl should use an old-fashioned perfume, like rose, which is popular once again. The glamorous lady can go in for exotic, mysterious blends. Dainty girls of small dimensions should use jonquil or lily of the valley.

One should choose scents according to type, just as one selects frocks and hats that are suitable. The mannish, athletic girl needs lovely, woodsy odors, just as the fluffy femme requires aromatic ones.

Formals include both the clinging, draped gowns and the full-skirted, more youthful styles in every color and treatment. For cocktail and late afternoon, velvets and metallic combinations are in the lead with a big demand for this type.

Street wear seems to favor the costume suit, with quite a heavy call for the type of tailored frock to be worn under a separate coat. Simple tailored suits also have a large call. Woolen dresses, simple in cut, are also popular.

Dressy coats may either be lavishly fur trimmed or beautifully manipulated to gain charm and distinction, much stress placed on the quality of the fabric employed, and weaves have reached a new high for beauty and richness.

Sport coats—with every imaginable style and every wanted color—are carried by the dealers, who report a good turnover.

It's Your Width that Counts

If you're worried about your weight, as compared with the average for your height, forget it—consider your width. That's the advice of Dr. Helen Brenton Pryor, assistant women's medical examiner at Stanford University, who has worked out "width-weight" tables based on five years' study and tabulation of some 10,000 children and college students. Instead of one normal weight as given on height tables, her scales give seven averages based on width as well as height. Thus, if a girl of 18 is 5 ft. 4 ins. tall, she might normally weigh as little as 107 pounds if her bi-iliac diameter—the measurement at the crest of the hip bones—is 9.6 inches, or as much as 133 pounds if she measures 12.2 inches.

"Tests that have been made so far indicate injustice has been done to about 30 percent of those measured and labeled too thin or too fat under the old one-dimension table," Dr. Pryor said. The stocky girl who pines to be willowy, therefore, should not starve herself into nervous irritability, but strive to keep her "width-weight."—*N. Y. World-Telegram.*

Girl Scout Notes

MRS. Hubert Webster, one of the leading lights in the work in the Mountain District, is back from Savannah, Georgia, where she attended the 25th Anniversary Convention. "It was fitting that the session was held in that city, the birthplace of the founder of Girl Scouting, Juliette Gordon Low. One of the features of the affair was the evening reception in the Low home (now owned by the Colonial Dames of Georgia) given by the Girl Seouts of Savannah, at which refreshments were served upon the beautiful grounds. Get-together parties, lunches, business meetings, auto tours, pageants, banquets, and many other interesting events made the Convention very worthwhile."

A fragmentary copy of her report as Regional Director Mountain District is submitted herewith, which, it is hoped, may prove to be interesting reading to all taking part in this worthwhile activity:

Old Times and New

Four small words comprise the slogan, but define an interest and an influence world-wide. Sacred traditions of a Past, stirring Trend of a Future, like a swiftly flowing stream—spanned by the Silver Jubilee—twenty-five sterling years, each a beacon light shining as from twenty-five indestructible piers of progress.

Memories sacred and challenging hovered about old historic Savannah, the birthplace of our founder, Juliette Gordon Low. Everywhere, at all times, was the evidence of her vision, labor, achievement and spirit. Happy reminiscences were highlights of the entire Silver Jubilee.

In beautiful Camp Walleila, the Savannah Girl Scouts were our gracious hostesses. A reproduction of "Hands Around the World," International Camp pagcant, friendship around the world through Scouting was consummated by the lighted campfire made of fagots brought by girls from overseas. It was a thought-provoking production. After the pageant and greetings to all Scouts from Mrs. Hoover, we wandered about the lovely camp, with its gigantic trees endlessly festooned with lacy, silvery green moss. The real southern outdoor supper of delicious seafood and other dishes, served cafeteria style with long tables arranged for our comfort while eating and chatting, made an unforgettable scene.

Then slowly came into view the old-time horse and wagon, bringing a negro family — mother, father, and twenty children—who entertained the assembled hundreds with real negro spirituals in true rhythmic style. The evening closed only after the moon mounted the clear Savannah sky, and made the moss-grown trees and camp into a fairyland.

Returning to Savannah, the lovely memorial Victory Drive was enjoyed. Many miles of palms, azalias, and other southern shrubbery and flowers afforded delight.

The following evening, an interesting get-together party was staged in the main dining-room of the DeSoto Hotel. Miss Schrottky presented a program followed by folk-dancing.

The Tuesday evening reception was given by the Girl Scouts of Savannah and was one of the most colorful and interesting single events offered by the Scouts. The stately home with its priceless accessories was brilliantly lighted. Then, out in Juliette Low's own carefully planned garden, canopied and softly lighted, wandered guests from far-distant places. Here dainty refreshments were served. Beautiful gowns varied in color, happy voices, daintily clad Girl Scouts flitting here and there, made the garden a veritable dream, where the spirit of our Founder was ever in evidence. Then, to the Girl Scouts' headquarters, and Scout Little House, where so many tangible evidences of Juliette Low and her tireless work greeted the guests. It was a glamorous setting genuinely appreciated.

Complimentary luncheon and dinner, given by Mesdames A. I. Harris and Russell Bellman, were delightful in every detail.

The tour of the city of Savannah and visits to several historic homes was outstanding in local color. Description of these homes is impossible.

Their real value and impressiveness lies not in the stone, wrought-iron, and countless other attractions, but rather that unseen value of character which made possible these stately colonial mansions, and the gracious manner and genuine hospitality of those who now dwell therein, descendants in many instances, of the builders and dwellers of the past.

Perhaps one typical program, "Heaven Bound," will linger longest in the minds of guests from far-distant points. This production, written by Nellie Davis, of the Big Bethel M. E. Church, Atlanta, is the southern negro's conception of mortal's pilgrimage through life and the final triumph or doom. The gates of heaven, the green pastures, Saint Peter, the angels and the redeemed in white robes, and the music led one directly into the spirit of the pilgrimage. Sincerity, perfect acting, and the unity of spirit, made an all but perfect presentation of the journey of life as the negro views it. The cast and chorus of over one hundred were members of Saint Philip's A. M. E. Church, of Savannah.

A very simple but impressive service in memory of Juliette Low was held at her tomb. Mrs. Hoover, assisted by the twelve regional chairmen, an English representative, and personal friend of the Gordon family, placed a large wreath of magnolia leaves, planted ivy and lilies, paying just tribute to one whom girlhood universally called friend.

Another simple tribute was the unveiling of the bronze tablet of Juliette Low, placed modestly near the entrance of the Girl Scout headquarters. This building was willed to the Savannah Girl Scouts by their Founder, Juliette Gordon Low. Typical is this bronze tablet of the enduring qualities and characteristics of the Founder. Within this house are many valuable articles, personal possessions, and reminders of this friend who slipped away, yet seemed an ever-present incentive leading to higher vantage-ground and noble achievement.

The songs of early Scout days played an important part in the convention group singing.

Members of the first Scout Troop were present. Many miles were traveled by some members to be present at this significant event. A demonstration of early training was given by the group, which was entertaining.

Reports from the twelve regions were dramatized. Mrs. Lawrence, niece of Juliette Low, was hostess to the twelve regional chairmen. Each in costume, typical of her region, was received by "Mrs. Low." The twenty-five years of Scouting were reviewed and present-day goals and achievements were reported.

The banquet, the closing feature of the most memorable national convention, took the form of a family dinner. Mrs. Nichols, Savannah's commissioner, presided. Mrs. Hoover, the National President, acted as toastmistress. The dining room was transformed into an outdoor setting, with modern smilax, palms, and other native greenery, gave one the cool and inviting picture of a southern garden. The dominating note of this occasion was the happy reminiscences of Juliette Low's sterling and amusing characteristics. In a setting of native note was the life size painting of Juliette Low, placed just above the speaker's table, where everyone present could look upon the classic features of the one to whom we owe unfailing loyalty for her vision and service to American girlhood through Scouting.

Pre-convention training classes were unusually helpful. Study of the new program in its different phases provided a much-needed background to all the groups responsible for its development throughout the scout areas. The plan of annual convention was continued rather than trying the biennial plan for the present. Kansas City will be the hostess city in 1938.

Much emphasis was placed upon the program for the older girls in Scouting. The program will be flexible. The girls, under special leadership, will plan and carry forward their Scout projects. In many instances, these programs will not be merely separated badge activities, but rather, plans for an entire year's activities with desirable continuity which makes a full rounded project.

It was an honor to be invited to act as chairman of the "Older Girls' " luncheon discussion, Mrs. DeBloise, national staff member for Field Institutes, was the instructor.

Then in the separated group, the girls' viewpoints and wishes were the subject of discussion. It was enlightening and challenging. Activities seemed struggling for recognition, and the opportunities seemed the greatest in all Scouting. We wish to serve this group in its adventuring in advanced Scouting. The challenge grows.

The second class chosen was "The Established Camp" group. This department seems to be gaining recognition throughout the nation. Many new camps were established this year. Our own Rocky Mountain Region was not, by any means, last in this work. The programs, possibilities, minimum standards were, in every section of the country, advancing to new vantage ground. Wider range, more definite personal participation has been the goal, and with the National Certification Plan, we, in Rock Springs Council, and through the Region, are stressing careful, constructive planning for safety, self improvement, democratic atmosphere, and adequate minimum standard equipment along all camp requirements.

It was my pleasure and honor to be appointed Scribe for this group, which made the impressions "take hold" in a permanent manner.

Much had to be omitted from this report, but it seems that the magnitude of National Scouting, the limitless opportunities and advantage of it all, makes futile any effort to set forth the field in full. IT IS, indeed, an honor to be associated with the leaders of the WOMEN of SCOUTING in AMERICA.

It is my real desire to render all service possible. "We pass this way but once," and past opportunities are useless.

As a member of the National Field Department, I shall make added effort to be alert and active in promoting Scouting wherever and whenever possible.

SCOUTING DOES PAY. IT IS UNEXCELLED BY ANY OTHER YOUTH MOVEMENT IN CHARACTER BUILDING.

LEADERS' TRAINING COURSE

At Harlow Place, Weston County Recreational Park, Newcastle, where our own Girl Scout Camp is located, will be conducted another Leaders' Training Camp in August. This is one more Training Camp in Wyoming within two years. This will continue two weeks. It is hoped and expected that a large attendance will make this camp worth while.

REGIONAL LEADERS' TRAINING FUND

Friends within and without the Region have responded to the call for this fund. We are working steadily toward the goal of $2,000.00 for the first year. To keep the gift of the first $1,000.00, we, of the Region, are expected to contribute the second $1,000.00 before January 1, 1938. Increased numbers of trained leaders is our greatest need. This fund will provide adequate training. The fund will come back into the Region to be used for this purpose alone. It means, then, that all will receive benefit from it, and that all should participate in the fund. To make the fund fully adequate, a five-year period of time has been designated.

Councils, Leaders' Associations, Troops, Friends of Scouting, and the Girl Scouts are all welcome to come into this game, and we hope many will be found on the Honor Roll for the year."

Miss Anna Corneliussen and Dorothy Gleason, for many years connected with the local Deaconess School, have received word that the Center is to be closed, the former to be transferred to Ogden, where she will officiate as Superintendent of Esther Hall, a home for working girls, while Miss Gleason will remove to Urbana, Illinois, as Manager of the Kindergarten Department of the Cunningham Children's Home, both Methodist Church institutions.

They were entertained before their departure at many social functions. Miss Corneliussen has taken a very active interest in Girl Scout affairs, and her departure is viewed with considerable regret. It is the hope of their many friends that success will follow them in their new fields of labor.

The Scotchman couldn't find his ticket. On the conductor's second round it was still missing.

"What's that in your mouth?" the conductor asked.

Sure enough, there was the missing ticket. The conductor punched it and went his way.

"Aw, weel," said Sandy, when several of the passengers laughed, "I'm nae so absent-minded. It was a very auld ticket and I was just removing the date."

Boy Scout Activities

THE town of Draper, Utah, boasts of an unique organization of fifty-five men (average forty years) who are members of the only troop of adult Scouts in this country, with a charter from the parent body obtained in 1934, and since renewed each year. Some of the "boys" claim they had no opportunity to become Scouts in their juvenile days and they're now making the most of their chances. At each Court of Honor, they expect to qualify for at least twenty merit badges, and some only lack two or three merits of becoming Eagle Scouts. They have dedicated themselves to the betterment of the community in various directions and one of their yearly activities is to sponsor a celebration in honor of the elderly residents of the town, with a monthly social entertainment for their wives. Their sessions are held in the Manual Arts School Shop, and the members "have the time of their lives" making things.

Parco now boasts of a Boy Scout Troop with twenty-three lads enrolled. B. A. Frederick is Scoutmaster, and Carl Chaffin, Assistant.

Theodore Roosevelt, the twenty-sixth President of the United States, was born on October 27, 1858, and died January 6, 1919. He was the first Honorary Vice President of the Boy Scouts' organization, and, up to the time of his death held the title of "Chief Scout Citizen." Over 6,000 boys visited his tomb at Young's Memorial Cemetery, Oyster Bay, Long Island, New York, on Saturday, October 23rd, this being their 18th annual pilgrimage to the last resting place of the former President. Headed by its 87-year-old National Scout Commissioner, Daniel Beard, with boys' troops and leaders from Greater New York, Nassau, Suffolk, Rockland and Westchester Counties; smaller representations from New Jersey, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Pennsylvania marched in a one-mile walk from the village of Oyster Bay, United States and Scout colors flying near the head of the column.

Delegations from the Explorers Club, the Campfire Club, the Buckskin Men, Range Riders of the West, etc., in Indian and other regalia, were grouped behind Commissioner Beard and at the cemetery entrance reviewed the lengthy procession as it passed up the hill to the grave.

BOYS who live in United States Territories and in foreign lands as students or sons of American business men and consular officials have the same opportunity to participate in Scouting as do boys in continental United States. As a matter of fact, there are more than 20,000 American Scouts and Cubs in the Territories and in foreign lands, using

(Please turn to page 539)

» » » Our Little Folks « « «

There's a Double-Cross in this Cross-Word

If you really want to have some fun, try to solve the little cross-word puzzle below. It's so simple that it's almost difficult. The magazine *Via Post* published it with the explanation that it was first used in an intelligence test. Here it is:

1	2	3	4
2			
3			
4			

Horizontal	Vertical
1—What dogs do	1—Insects
2—What cats do	2—Organs of Vision
3—What lions do	3—Vex
4—What humans do	4—Comfort

Now that you've finished, compare your answer with the ones on page 539. Perhaps you're in for a surprise.

The Little Old Man

He comes in the night! He comes in the night!
He softly, silently comes;
While the little brown heads on the pillows so white
Are dreaming of bugles and drums.
He cuts through the snow like a ship through the foam,
While the white flakes around him whirl;
Who tells him I know not, but he findeth the home
Of each good little boy and girl.

His sleigh it is long, and deep, and wide;
It will carry a host of things,
While dozens of drums hang over the side,
With the sticks sticking under the strings.
And yet not the sound of a drum is heard,
Not a bugle blast is blown,
As he mounts to the chimney-top like a bird,
And drops to the hearth like a stone.

The little red stockings he silently fills
Till the stockings will hold no more;
The bright little sleds for the great snow hills
Are quickly set down on the floor.
Then Santa Claus mounts to the roof like a bird,
And glides to his seat in the sleigh;
Not the sound of a bugle or drum is heard
As he noiselessly gallops away.

He rides to the East, and he rides to the West,
Of his goodies he touches not one;
He eateth the crumbs of the Christmas feast
When the dear little folks are done.
Old Santa Claus doeth all he can,
This beautiful mission is his;
Then, children, be good to the little old man,
When you find who the little man is.

—*Author Unknown.*

Answers at "Exam"

Answers to examination questions by pupils in the fifth grade bring an amused smile to the faces of erudite elders.

But let's move up to the higher brackets and have a merry haw-haw. Here are some of the answers given at Baylor University by 650 freshmen in the required psychological examination at registration.

Oxygen—an eight sided figure.

Nero—nothing.

Homer—a type of pigeon.

Ulysses Grant—a tract of land upon which several battles of the civil war were fought.

Quorum—a place where fish are kept.

Vegetarian—a horse doctor.

Henry Clay—a mud treatment for the face.

All the answers are "good" except the one given for "Homer." The student displayed his ignorance by failure to answer—a four base hit.

Children's Theatre Sponsored by Educators

A number of well-known educators in New York City are sponsoring a theater of, by and for children, with regular Saturday afternoon performances. All the players are between the ages of 8 and 18; all will be given training in acting, dancing, music, and crafts. The child in the audience will have the opportunity of attending a "real" theater, yet one where the plays, which range from Frances Hodgson Burnett's *Racketty Packetty House* to Dickens' *Christmas Carol*, will be within his comprehension and enjoyment, developing his taste in drama.

Double-Cross-Word

Here's the answer to that puzzle on page 538. Show it to your friends. They'll get a kick out of it, too.

1 B	2 i	3 t	4 e
2 B	i	t	e
3 B	i	t	e
4 B	i	t	e

Little Lost Pup

He was lost!—not a shade of a doubt of that;
For he never barked at a slinking cat,
But stood in the square where the wind blew raw
With a drooping ear and a trembling paw
And a mournful look in his pleading eye
And a plaintive sniff at the passer-by
That begged as plain as a tongue could sue,
"O Mister! please may I follow you?"
A lorn wee waif of a tawny brown
Adrift in the roar of a heedless town.
Oh, the saddest of sights in a world of sin
Is a little lost pup with his tail tucked in!

Now he shares my board and he owns my bed,
And he fairly shouts when he hears my tread;
Then, if things go wrong, as they sometimes do,
And the world is cold and I'm feeling blue,
He asserts his right to assuage my woes
With a warm, red tongue and a nice, cold nose
And a silky head on my arm or knee
And a paw as soft as a paw can be.

When we rove the woods for a league about
He's as full of pranks as a school let out;
For he romps and frisks like a three-months' colt,
And he runs me down like a thunderbolt.
Oh, the blithest of sights in the world so fair
Is a gay little pup with his tail in the air!

—*Arthur Guiterman.*

The Western Union Telegraph Company is the largest employer of juveniles in this country, that company having approximately 13,500 boys of 17 years of age. With the aid of the company officials, some 1,400 lads get better jobs every year.

TRY THIS ONE

Multiply your age by 2 and add 5 to the result. Then multiply by 50. Add the change in your pocket, if less than a dollar.

Subtract the number of days in this year, 365. Then add 115 for good measure.

The two left hand figures will show your age, and the two right hand figures, the change in your pocket.

Boy Scout Activities

(Continued from page 537)

the same program, uniform and literature as do the boys in the forty-eight states.

The largest number of these American Scouts abroad—13,318 Scouts and 758 Cubs of the Philippines—are soon to have their own organization, in line with steps that have been taken to make the islands independent. The Philippine Scout organization will thereby become the forty-eighth national link in the international chain of Scout brotherhood — numbering more than 2,600,000 members—which the movement has fashioned.

Scouts of the Hawaiian Islands are organized in three councils which are integral parts of administrative Region Twelve, which also contains California, Arizona, Utah and Nevada. The largest of these three is the Honolulu Council, including the islands of Oahu and Kauai, and numbering 2,247 Scouts and 243 Cubs. Smaller are Maui Council and Kilauea Council. Sea Scouting—a program for older boys—has made great strides in the islands, there being 428 Hawaiian Sea Scouts.

Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands have a local council and their Scouts number 1,204. Alaska has 336 Scouts and 31 Sea Scouts; one of the Alaskan troops is located at Fort Yukon, just above the Arctic Circle. The Canal Zone has 232 Scouts, 34 Sea Scouts and 150 Cubs; each summer a contingent of Canal Zone Scouts goes to the United States for camping experience.

Edwin James was reelected District Commissioner at a recent meeting. Dr. Oliver Chambers and P. D. Rosendale were respectively elected as President and Vice President. The District will hereafter become a part of the Cache Valley (Utah) Council, instead of affiliating with the Long's Peak (Colorado) Council.

Knot Tying

IN their various outdoor activities—camping, hiking, mountain climbing, exploring and sailing—the Boy Scouts find a knowledge of how to use ropes and cords particularly valuable. Knot-tying, in fact, is a basic prerequisite; before a boy can attain the lowest rank in the movement, that of tenderfoot, he must learn how to make a square knot and eight of sixteen other useful knots.

The Scout soon realizes that a good knot is one that ties easily, holds fast, does its job and unties easily. He learns elementary knot vocabulary—that the long end of a rope is called the "standing part;" that the bend in the rope, made by turning the short or free end and keeping it parallel with the "standing part," is a "bight;" that the crossing of the free end with the standing part is a "loop."

Outside of regular scouting activities, knots are of most use in farming districts. There are more than a quarter million Scouts in rural areas and

another quarter million in the larger rural towns; these boys make everyday practice of their knot-tying ability. The timber hitch, for example, is used for dragging logs; the girth hitch fastens a saddle to a horse; the pipe hitch and barrel hitch give a good grip in pulling objects; the miller's knot ties up sacks of flour and grain; the clove hitch lashes scaffolding.

A more advanced knowledge of ropes and knots is required for the merit badge in pioneering. In this test the Scout must be able to tie twelve different knots quickly, splice rope, lash spars together for scaffolding.—*N. Y. Times.*

Rare Stamp Collection is Burned in Barcelona

The current issue of a leading philatelic magazine in Paris discloses that one of the world's notable collections has been destroyed in a fire which burned the home of the stamps' owner, Pedro Guerin, in Barcelona, Spain, during the civil warfare. Thousands of Americans inspected the collection when it was displayed at the Third International Stamp Exhibition in New York, where it won an award of honor. That was one of the few times it had been shown outside of Spain.

The Guerin collection represented one of the foremost studies of the famous 6-cuarto black of 1850—Spain's first postage stamp, with a portrait of Queen Isabella II. An elaborate monograph, covering plating and postmarks, was being prepared by Senor Guerin, and it is now considered doubtful that the book will appear.

In addition to the "Black Isabella" the collection was rich in other Spanish issues and was valued at thousands of dollars.

Winter Flowers

MOST of us like to have flowers in the house during the dark, winter days, and yet cut flowers are rather expensive for the average budget. We usually think of bulbs too late, and wish mournfully we had remembered to get busy about them earlier in the season. It is a little late now, but there is still time if you act at once.

Of course the quickest and easiest way to grow narcissus and daffodils is in stones with water, but this does not give such satisfactory results as when the bulbs are grown in earth. An expert says that narcissus, daffodils and jonquils should be planted with their noses just peeping out of the earth, and crocuses, hyacinths, tulips and the like should have their noses about one inch below the surface. After potting the bulbs, dig a pit outdoors in the garden and place a quantity of clinkers on the bottom. Stand the pots on the clinkers, and over, between and around them sprinkle a plentiful supply of ashes. Later, as it gets colder, heap the pit with ashes. Along in January, when you have a warm day, open the pit and take your pots indoors. Do not leave in the pit longer than from eight to ten weeks. If you want flowers for Christmas make a separate little pit which can be opened independently of the other one. Of course the bulbs can be kept indoors in a cold, dark place, but where is one to find a uniformly cold, dark place in a modern apartment or heated house?

In 1896 Guglielmo Marconi was granted the first wireless patent. At first, his wireless was used only on trips at sea, in code. On Christmas Eve (31 years ago) wireless operators at their ship-board posts heard the CGD call for attention, followed shortly afterwards by a woman's voice singing a Christmas carol.

News About All of Us

Rock Springs

John Strock is recovering from a major operation recently undergone at the Wyoming General Hospital.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Matthew visited with relatives in Superior.

Mr and Mrs. Jack Koski have gone to Boulder, Colorado, where they expect to locate.

Mrs. J. C. Traeger has returned from a business trip to Denver, Colorado.

Pat Campbell and James Partington have returned to Hanna, after having visited with relatives here.

Mr. and Mrs. John Corona are receiving congratulations on the arrival of a baby daughter born October 18, 1937.

Mrs. John Wilde entertained the members of the B. B. B. Club at her home on "N" Street.

Edward Smith is confined to his home with illness.

Charles Lane and family have gone to Baggs, where they expect to locate.

Mr. S. T. Stark, of Boulder, visited at the home of his daughter, Mrs. R. J. Matson.

Miss Margaret Condie underwent a major operation at the Wyoming General Hospital.

Pete Sikich has accepted work in No. 4 Mine.

Joseph Welsh was a medical patient at the Wyoming General Hospital.

Mrs. George N. Darling is visiting with relatives in Chicago and other points in Illinois.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Roughley are the proud parents of a baby daughter born Saturday, October 23, 1937.

John Williams, Mike Matozovich, Louis Mandrich and Grover Martin are on a big-game hunt in the Jackson Hole country.

Emmett Rowley and family have moved into the house recently vacated by Jack Koski on O'Donnell Street.

Mrs. Emil Bergquist entertained the Lutheran Ladies Aid at her home on Bridger Avenue.

The John Soltis family, of Superior, visited here with relatives.

Miss Lois Armstrong is a medical patient at the Wyoming General Hospital.

Elias Maki has returned from a successful big-game hunt near Jackson.

Edward Sturm is confined to his home with an attack of the flu.

James T. Whalen has left for a two-months trip in the East.

Winton

Mr. John Motichka spent a two-weeks visit with his parents at Lyman, Wyoming.

Mrs. K. E. Krueger entertained the Altar Society at her home on the evening of November 9th. Following the business meeting the balance of the evening was spent at bridge, with first prize going to Mrs. R. A. Dodds. A delicious luncheon was served at the close of the evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Friel and baby, of Pittsburg, Kansas, returned to their home after spending a short visit at the Milton Friel home here.

A number of Winton ladies attended the shower in honor of Miss Wanda Stuart at Reliance, Wyoming. Miss Stuart will be married to Mr. Russ Slaughter, a former resident of Winton.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Daniels visited with relatives in Laramie, Wyoming.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Wallace and Mrs. Richard Gibbs spent a week-end visiting with friends in Salt Lake City.

Mrs. George Mars, who recently underwent a major operation at the hospital in Rock Springs, has returned home and is recovering rapidly at this writing.

The community extends congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. Robert Wallen, who were married November 13th. The bride is the former Miss Fern Tait, of Rock Springs, and Robert is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Wallen of Winton.

Mr. and Mrs. Joe Jelaco, of Superior, visited at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Jelaco on Sunday, November 14th.

Dr. and Mrs. K. E. Krueger and Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Hansen spent a week-end at the Krueger cabin near Moran, Wyoming.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Henderson were dinner guests of Hodge Burress, of Reliance, November 14th.

Superior

Mr. and Mrs. John Odorizzi are the parents of a daughter born at the Wyoming General Hospital on Monday, October 4th.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry McGee visited recently in Kemmerer at the bome of Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Jiacoletti.

Mrs. Stanley Lisher has just returned from Seattle, Washington, where she has spent the past month.

Miss Deon Caine and Mr. Louis McNalley were married on October 9th at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ben Caine. Their many friends extend best wishes.

Mr. and Mrs. William Van Valkenberg are visiting friends and relatives in Superior.

C. R. Maxwell, Dean of the University of Wyoming, paid an official visit to the Superior High School recently.

Miss Ingred Sturholm and Miss Ellen Korhonen were recent Superior visitors.

Leonard, the four-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Joe Arnoldi, died at the Wyoming General Hospital on October 19th, of pneumonia. Funeral services were held in Rock Springs the following Sunday. The family has the sympathy of the community in their bereavement.

The Ladies Aid sponsored a bridge party at the Club House the evening of November 2nd. Those in attendance report a very enjoyable time.

Superior football team closed its grid season on Saturday, October 30th, by defeating the Rawlins High School team by a score of 20 to 19. Both teams played an exceptionally good game.

Reliance

Mrs. Thomas Stewart has been a patient in the Wyoming General Hospital in Rock Springs.

Congratulations are extended to Mr. and Mrs. R. Slaugh-

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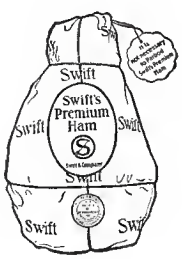

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Mothers and even grandmothers are no exception. They're never too old to love the sheer beauty and appreciate the true economy of Rollins Runstops.

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Rollins Lace Top Hosiery

ter upon their marriage which took place Saturday evening at the Baptist Church. Mrs. Slaughter was the former Miss Wanda Stuart.

Mr. and Mrs. Larry Presley and son, of Evanston, visited recently at the Wm. Sellers and James Kelley homes. Jimmy Kelley, young son of Mr. and Mrs. Kelley, returned with them.

Mr. A. J. Bevola has returned to his home here after having been a patient in the Wyoming General Hospital for the past five weeks.

Mrs. S. M. Peppinger has been on the sick list.

Mrs. R. Ebeling and Mrs. Walter Johnson entertained at a bridge party at Howard's, in Rock Springs, November 6th.

Several youngsters have enjoyed birthday parties during the month, among them being Dick Borzago, Virgil Rizzi and Sharron Graham.

The Benefit Dance, which was held here November 6th, was a success.

Mr. and Mrs. Dorset McMurtrie are the proud parents of a baby son.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Faddis are also receiving congratulations upon the birth of a son.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Morrow and children were dinner guests recently at the A. Fletcher home in Rock Springs.

Mrs. Homer Groves underwent an operation at the Hospital in Rock Springs. Reports are that she is getting along nicely.

Miss Cecelia Sprowell, of Rock Springs, is visiting at the M. W. Medill home.

Hanna

Mr. and Mrs. John Angwin, of Mountain View, Wyoming, stopped off to visit with Mr. Angwin's sister and brother-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Mellor. They were enroute from Laramie, where they visited their son, Keith, at the university.

Bernard Lucas, who had the misfortune to break his ankle while playing football, is able to be around on crutches.

Miss Alfreda Pickup became the bride of Wm. Hayes, of Rawlins, at Laramie in October. Mrs. Hayes is the elder daughter of Mr. John Pickup of Hanna. Since graduating from the Hanna High School she has been employed in Rawlins. They will make their home in Rawlins, where Mr. Hayes is employed.

Mrs. Wm. Briggs is convalescing from a major operation performed at the Hanna Hospital.

The Elk Mountain-Hanna-Elmo Lions Club received its charter at a banquet held at the Community Hall, at which affair there were guests from Rawlins, Laramie, Medicine Bow, Elmo, Elk Mountain and Hanna. A program and dance followed the banquet at Love's Hall.

An announcement of interest to Old Timers is that of the marriage of Margaret Rumsey Cowdrey to Mr. Frederick Blumers at Power, West Virginia, on October 12th. The bride is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Lathrop Cowdrey, Superintendent of Mines here about eighteen years ago.

Miss Beth Lee, student at the University, visited with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jack Lee, a recent week-end.

The Loyal Order of the Moose and the Women of the Moose celebrated Mooseheart Day with a banquet at the Finn Hall, which was followed by a children's program and dance.

The Rev. Virgil Brown, of the Methodist Church, returned from Buffalo with his bride, the former Miss Gladys McFall, of Wisconsin. The marriage was performed by Rev. Roy C. Hills of Casper.

The wedding of Harry Dodds, of Hanna, and Miss Velma Randall, of Kansas City, was performed at Jackson, Wyoming, in October. Mrs. Dodds has been Home Economics teacher in the Hanna High School for the past several years, and has made many friends who are glad to welcome her to our community.

Mrs. John Hynen and daughter, Ruth, of Washington State, visited here recently with friends and relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Rimmer are the proud parents of a baby boy born at the Hanna Hospital.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Watts are receiving congratulations on the arrival of a baby boy born at the Hanna Hospital.

Miss Agnes Adolphson, First Grade Teacher for the past several years, left for Cheyenne, where she has accepted a position in the schools. Miss Buen, of North Dakota, is the new first grade teacher.

Mr. F. E. Ford left for Rochester, Minnesota, to go through the Mayo Brothers' clinic.

Mrs. Joe Lemoine spent a few days in Casper, where she visited her daughter, Mrs. Fred Knifer.

Mrs. Joe Lucas entertained the Altar and Rosary Society at the Community Hall on October 29th. After a short business meeting, a delicious lunch was served, the Hallowe'en colors being carried out in decorations and refreshments.

Mrs. Henry Jones returned from Crawford, Nebraska, where she attended the funeral of Mrs. R. E. Ware's father.

The Altar and Rosary Society of the Catholic Church entertained at a covered-dish supper honoring their new pastor, Father Hogan, who recently arrived from Ireland. Father Hogan gave a very interesting talk on Ireland.

Mr. and Mrs. Joe Lucas, Mrs. Joe Jackson, Sr., Mr. and Mrs. Mark Jackson and children visited the Lowe and Brimley families in Winton recently.

Mr. A. T. Clark entertained the members of the Hanna Junior League Soft Ball Team at a party at his bome in honor of their success in winning the tournament. Those present were Sam Nakazona, Harry Nakazona, Sammy Nagasawa, George Tanigawa, Tommy Tanigawa, Ronald Boam and Sammy Harrison. Each boy was presented with a pencil. Mr. Clark had charge of the Junior Soft Ball Team all summer which was sponsored by the K. of P. Lodge.

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For kind thoughts—for loyal support—for hearty cooperation—for all of the courtesies extended us during the past year, we thank you sincerely . . . May your Christmas be joyful and your New Year prosperous.

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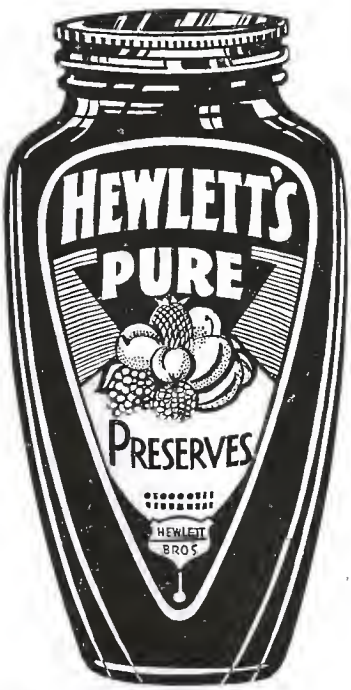

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CHICAGO ST. LOUIS SAN FRANCISCO

The Office Broom

It's 445 years since Columbus set foot on these shores, but there are only 21 shopping days 'til Christmas. Do Your Purchasing Early!

Carroll B. Huntress, formerly Executive Secretary of the National Coal Association, at Washington, and more recently on the official staff of the Consolidation Coal Company, is now district manager of the Republic Coal & Coke Company at St. Louis. Members of the Old Timers' Association will recall the fine address delivered by Mr. Huntress at the 1929 Reunion banquet.

We recently chronicled the departure of W. D. Bryson from this field to that of Utah. "Dave" has just completed another move, and has joined the staff of the Davis Coal & Coke Company, of Virginia. We hope success may attend him in his new position—at any rate, he is not far from his old stamping grounds, Kentucky.

A weekly magazine recently published some "odd names" of football players. One could take the local team, that of Notre Dame, Fordham, or many others, and select "odder" names, and nationalities. Those mentioned in the first paragraph are:

Boston—Harvard
Farley—Xavier
Ickes—Penn. State
Tom Mix—Washburn
Jack Robinson—Southern California
Frank Kiss—Southern California
Woodrow Wilson—Army
Franco—Fordham

4,500 banks and savings organizations of the United States will, in the next ten days, distribute some three hundred and twenty million dollars to those who have been making monthly deposits. The number of banks participating, as well as the number of depositors, dwindled considerably in comparison with former years, still it's favorably looked upon as a means to having funds in your purse for Christmas purchases.

By the time this issue reaches our employes, that great October-November classic, "football," will be on the shelf and its successor—basketball—will be the means of drawing the crowds. Ice-skating, always dependent upon frigid weather in these parts, has quite a clientele, one merchant informing the writer that his supply of skates diminished very rapidly last season, and he had to wire for additional stock at least half a dozen times. Ski-ing hasn't gone over very good here, due to absence of suitable hills. "If we only had some from the Sawtooth range, near Sun Valley, in this vicinity," remarked a young sportswoman, "we would not only invest in skis, but also purchase an entire outfit." Artificial courses could be constructed, but the "alphabetical funds" evidently are now depleted.

Ain't It the Truth?

The following amusing story, clipped from a newspaper, might be useful to automobile drivers who think that booze and driving work tandem:

"I had 12 bottles of whiskey in my cellar and my wife told me to empty the contents of every bottle down the sink or else——. So I proceeded with the unpleasant task. I withdrew the cork from the first bottle and poured the contents down the sink, with the exception of one glass, which I drank. I extracted the cork from the second bottle and did likewise with the exception of one glass, which I drank. I then withdrew the cork from the third bottle and poured the contents down the sink, with the exception of one glass, which I drank.

"I pulled the cork from the fourth sink and poured the bottle down the glass, which I drank. I pulled the bottle from the cork of the next and drank one sink out of it and threw the rest down the glass. I pulled the sink out of the next glass and poured the cork from the bottle. Then I corked the sink with the glass, bottled the drink, and drank the pour.

"When I had everything emptied I steadied the house with one hand, counted the bottles, corks, glasses, and sink with the other, which were 29, and as the house came by I counted them again and finally had all the houses and bottles and corks and glasses and sinks counted except one house, which I drank."

SCOTCH PHLEGMATISM

"Tell me, Jock, is my golf getting any better?"

"Weel, noo', it's no' gettin' better, an' it's no' gettin' wur-r-rse. It's just gettin' a wee bit queerer."

WEAR High-Knocker WORK GLOVES

HIGH-KNOCKER work gloves are soft and pliable . . . not stiff and bunglesome . . . so that your hands take a firm solid grip. They are sewed with 24 lb. test thread. And a guarantee tag is attached to every pair telling the exact kind of leather in the glove. Ask for HIGH-KNOCKER. They cost no more.

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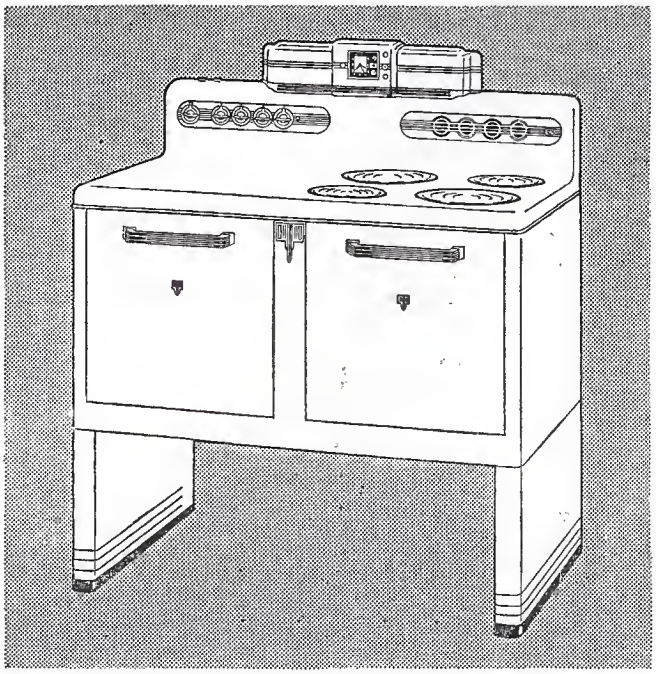

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The country's leading trap and skeet shooters prefer Western shot shells because of their greater uniformity. The variation in velocity from one shell to another, of the same specifications, is so small that by using the proper lead, the target is always in the pattern.

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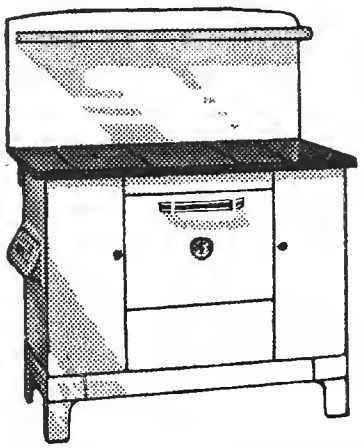

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SAVE on Washing and Ironing
12½ lbs. for 79 cents
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Our Sincerest Seasonal Greetings

★

NORTH SIDE STATE BANK

"The Peoples Bank"

CHEVROLET

For over 26 years the symbol of savings

UTZINGER CHEVROLET CO.

Chevrolet, Oldsmobile, Cadillac, LaSalle

AND

UTZINGER'S USED CAR STORE

Reconditioned and Guaranteed Used Cars

GRAND CAFE

Opposite U. P. Depot

Rock Springs' Oldest Cafe with Latest Improvements.

Steaks Our Specialty

Our Christmas and New Year's Dinners are Unsurpassed

Plumbing and Heating Contractors

Dealers in Plumbing Supplies

Rock Springs Plumbing Company

A. W. NISBET, Proprietor

324 Grant Street Phone 160

ROCK SPRINGS, WYO.

TEXACO

FIRE CHIEF GASOLINE

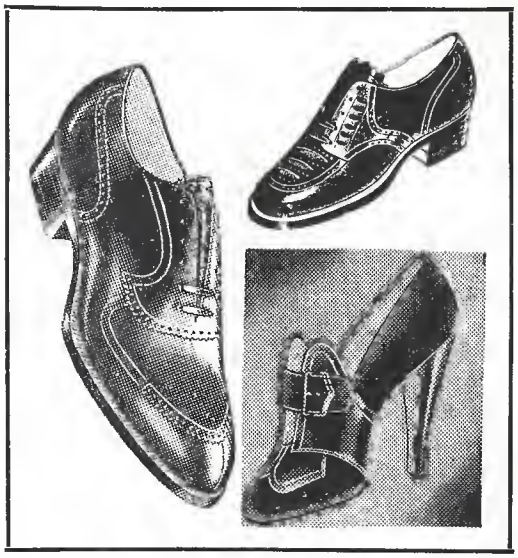
STARTS 47% FASTER

Than the United States Government Requires For Its Emergency Equipment.

A Guarantee of Quality

"Your Money Back and a New Pair of Shoes Free"
to the Wearer who finds PAPER OR FIBRE BOARD in the Heels, Insoles, Outsoles or Counters of this Pair of
PETERS DIAMOND BRAND SHOES
FOR MEN AND BOYS
FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN

for Every Member of the Family!



You don't take chances with Peters All Leather Shoes, one glance reveals their style, one step will prove their comfort and we guarantee their quality.

Why take chances with cheap poorly made shoes, when we can give you a choice of a large variety of authentic styles—perfectly fitted, guaranteed and offered at money saving prices.

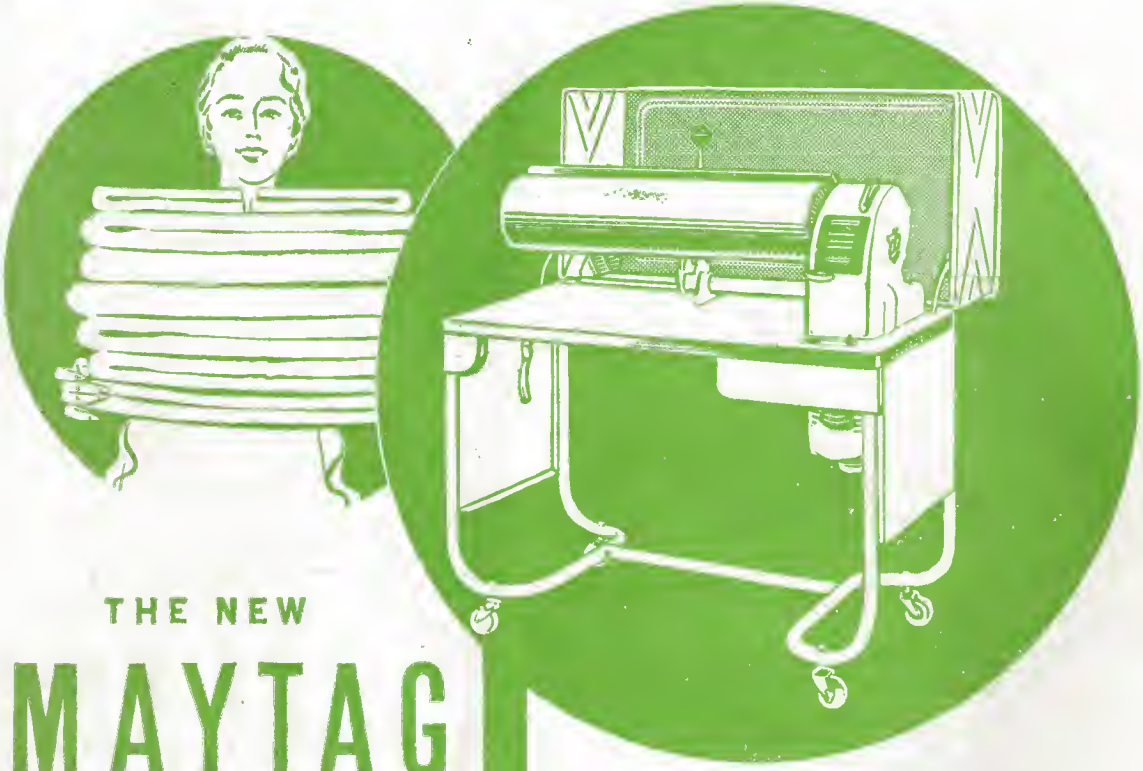
SEE US FOR GUARANTEED VALUES

PETERS DIAMOND BRAND SHOES

THE UNION PACIFIC COAL COMPANY STORES

ROCK SPRINGS - RELIANCE - SUPERIOR - WINTON - HANNA

BEAUTIFUL IRONING . . . EASILY, QUICKLY DONE



THE NEW

MAYTAG IRONER

TRY IT
FOR A WEEK'S IRONING FREE

• No more long, tiresome hours with a hand iron. Do better work in one-half the time with this new, modern ironer. Maytag quality construction throughout. Convenient knee or hand control—both hands free to guide the clothes. Irons everything. Heat controls; non-rusting, fast-heating ironing shoe; cork-padded roll and many other advanced features.

• VERY EASY TERMS •

THE UNION PACIFIC COAL COMPANY STORES

"Where Your Dollar is a Big Boy All the Time"

Rock Springs
Reliance
Winton
Superior
Hanna